THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 10TH, 1896.

Number 11

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

From the Chilina Times, Felty, 12.

—A bill has passed both houses to admit duty free, for a term of five years, cutton, linen, and woollen yarns with the object of protecting a native industry which has been founded in Tiltil.

—At Saturday's sitting of the senate the bill to empower the government to lay a cable from Puerto Montt to Punta Arena, at a cost of £ 186,000, was passed with only one dissentient vote.

—At the same sitting as the preceding a hill, already passed by the lower house, to make drainage service compulsory in all towns of five thousand inhabitants and upwards, was unanimously sauctioned.

—An important bill has passed both houses of congress, to empower the President of the republic to fix the quola of export duties to be paid in bills on London for the service of the debt and for other foreign expenditure.

Determine expendence.

—At Wednesday's sitting of the deputies the minister of finance, in reply to a question, stated that in the staking out of nintar properties the country had been defrauded of unwards of six millions of dollars, therefore, he said, the government had resolved not only to proceed to a rectification of the boundaries, but also to institute the corresponding civil action at law.

responding ovil action at law.

—Congress has just done a very wise thing in partly repealing that part of he act of December 22, 1891, which laid the organisation and maintenance of the police on municipalities. From the first of this year the maintenance of the Santiago police will be defrayed by the national treasury, and this measure will be extended to the police of all capitals of departments from and after the 1st of September next. All the police thus maintained will be organized by, and subject to, the President of the republic.

A WONDERFUL LIGHTHOUSE.

A WONDERFUL LIGHTHOUSE.

In the lamphouse of the United States government lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, S. I., New York, is housed the most wooderful light in the world. The light itself stands 15 feet high the face of its hull'seye 19 det aterosts, and its leuses are as much as 4 inches thick. It is capable of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the control of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the control of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the stands of flashing a ray of light equivalent to a rather of the stands of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the light which revolves weights light and the stands with the stands of a stoke of lightning.

That part of the light which revolves weights 15 tons, and so exquisite is the mechanism by which it is moved that the pressure of fingers will turn it. A child could control the machinery, and the moive power which propels it is a single list of clockwork encased in a box two feet square. The light consists of two concave discs about 8 ½ feet in diameter. These discs are placed back to back about a fout apart, and in position look like it emendous double convex magnifying lenses, so large that they could not be cass in two single pieces, and had to be built up in egements, and the whole strung together in a great iron skeleton. And this, in point affact, is precisely the case.

Back to back the lenses inclose a bollow interior, that which is the lituminality power of this view light may be seen at a wood of the control of the prisms is power is intensified more than 35,000 times. It is altogether beyond the human imagination to grasp the possible effect of 250,000,000 candles, which is the illuminality power of this new lighthouse wonder. At the present time the prince may be seen on a clear night some 35 or 40 miles at sea. This new light may be seen at a wood of the control of the search.

NO MORE BIRDS OF PARADISE.

NO MORE BIRDS OF PARADISE,

The bird of paradise most used in millnery is that obtolued in the Papuan islands and New Guines. Mr. Wallace, in describing the Paradise aposta, says: "From each side of the body, beneath the wings, aprings a dense tist of long and delicate plumes; sometimes two feet in length, of the most intense golden-orange colour, and very glossy, but changing toward the tips into a pale brown. This tiff of plumes can be elevated and spread out at pleasure, so as almost to conceal the body of the bird." In his Oticaux dans la Mole of October 20, 1894, Mr. Jules Forest bitterly deplores the destruction which has been going on during the last decade. He emphasizes the fact that it is no longer possible to procure such perfect specimens as were common ten years ago, since the uniformate birds are so hunted that mone of them is allowed to live long enough to reach full maturity, the full plannage of the male birds required to the birds which now flood the Paris market are for the most part young ones, still clottled in their first plumage, which lacks the brilliancy displayed in the older bird, and are consequently of small commercial value." Since January 1, 1892, strict regulations for the preservation of the bird of paradise have been in force in German New-Guinea, and Mr. Forest appeals to the English and Dutch governments to follow their good example.

CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

Spain colonized the island in 1511.

In 1534, and again in 1554. Havana was destroyed by the French.

Matanzas was the first city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Cruelty and injustice to the natives has always been the creed of the Sinaniards.

The present revolution began Feb. 24, 1895, when the republic was proclaimed by Marti.

In 1848 President Polk offered Sinain a million dollars for the island, which offer was refused.

The constitution of Cuba, modeled on that of the United States, was adopted Sept. 23, 1895.

The revolution of 1868 lasted ten years before Span succeeded in compromising by promising reforms.

A triangular blue union, having a single star

reforms.

A triangular blue union, having a single star and five stripes, three of red and two of white, is the flag of the republic.

Very little reliable news of the present issurrection can be obtained, owing to the censorship of the press and the mendacity of leaders of both sides.

of the press and the mentacity or reasters or own sides.

The first serious revolution took place in 1846 in 1851 repeated his attempts to tree the island from Spanist control.—Chicago Times Herstld.

THE ENGINEERING FEAT AT NI-AGARA.

THE ENGINEERING FEAT AT NIAGARA.

Among the greatest enterpixes in modern times is the attempt to harness the water power of Niagara to the wheels of industry. Few people are aware of the stupendous and difficult nature of this underraking, or of the issues involved in its proposed accomplishment. The lorse power developed at the falls is said to be equal to all the steam power at present used in the world, and a practical appropriation of but a marginal fraction of this power will distribute its motor power over immense areas and to remode distances.

The projeci, as so far satisfactorily carried out, includes the digging of a canal 1,500 feet long, at right angles to the river, at something more than a mile above the falls. A vertical shalt 140 feet deepix being sunk, and from the lower level a tunnel, 28 feet high. 18 feet withe and 6,700 feet long, has been carried at a slope of 7 feet per 1000, to dehouch at the foot of the hlufts below the falls. This tunnel is heing lined with four courses of bricks, the work progressing at the cate of 100,000 bricks per day. Hydraulic problems have been dealt with by leading engineers, both home and foreign, and the electric part of the work has been laid out by the best of experts and practical men. Part of the power is to he used in factories build thiectly over the shafts, and also on land owned by the company, which has a perpetual right to use this power over five miles of river frontage. Railways will connect with the system of factories, the power of one being furnished by an electric locomotive. Thirty acres of land have been reclammed from the river, and a project formulated of deepening the stream alongside the company, which a banch of the direction of property owners.

All these phases of a stunendous enterprise simply antended the founding of a manufacturing city or center, of which some of the streets are already laid out. On the Canalian side an exclusive right to use land in Victoria park has been secured bor to spears, by which a banch of the river

Two of the most interesting automatons now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the government for counting and tying postal eards into small bundles. These machines are capable of counting 500,000 cards in 10 hours and wrapping and tying the same in packages of 25 each. In this operation the paper is palled off a drum by two long "fingers" which come up from below and another finger dips in a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in exactly the right sport. Other paris of the machine wrap the paper around the pack of cards and then a "thumb" presses over the spor where the mucilage is, and the package is thrown upon a carry-belt ready for delivery.

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From The Forum for February.

THE PRESIDENT'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Among the fundamental rights of every state is that of Independence. Now, independence means the right to be let alone. In the exercise of its independence each state deals with every other as it sees fit: it fosters trade or restricts it; it quarrels or it makes friends. This is the rule; interference in the affairs of another state is the exception and needs to be justified. The necessity of self-defence is the most common excuse for such interference. The balance excuse for such interference. The balance-of-power principle was based upon this, with the maintenance of the Ottoman with the maintenance of the Ottoman empire and the Triple Alliance as its latest manifestations. Intervention to preserve the peace of Europe—such as that which carved a neutral Belgium out of the kingdom of the Netherlands—was based upon this. And it was this which called the Monroe Doctrine into being. Let ns fix firmly in our minds at the outset, then, the undoubted for that the deservice. undoubted fact that the declaration of President Monroe was an interference in the affairs of other states, to be justified only by the necessity of self-defence.

A new instance of interference in the

A new instance of interference in the affairs of other states has occurred. President Cleveland, in his Message to Congress of December 17, 1895, declares that he conceives it to be his duty to ascertain and lay down a boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, using every means in his power to enforce it. This, of course, is a threat of war. For this interference the President states that the Monroe Doctrine is his warrant. He believes that doctrine applicable to the case in question,

and a failure to enforce it dangerous to the

safety of the United States.

Before taking up this question of applicability, however, there are several statements in the Message which invite comment and criticism, bearing strongly, as they do, upon the President's general position and argu-

"It may not be amiss to suggest that the doc-trine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integ-rity of our free institutions and the transpir manuferance of our distinctive form of givern-ment."

manienance of our distinctive form of government."

Here he clearly puts the question of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine in the Venezuelan boundary dispute upon the proper ground,—the self-interest of the United States. We are to enforce it—supposing it to be applicable—because it is to our advantage to do so; because to neglect it would endanger our peace and safety, our lree institutions and form of government. He bases his fresh use of the old doctrine on the original ground, that of self-defence. That this danger, which justifies our interference, really exists, I find it very hard to believe. It may well be asked whether our peace is most threatened by an insettled boundary in South America, or by the Message itself. This question of our self-interest will he referred to later. What I wish to emphasize here is that the President admits that his action is based upon utility, not upon duty. And yet this warrant alone does not seem to satisfy him. He wants legal justification. Accordingly he argues that, though not perhaps "damitrant alone does not seem to satisfy him. He wants legal justification. Accordingly he argues that, though not perhaps "admitted in so many words to the code of international law," the doctrine is yet a part of it,—

""since in international councils every nation is entitled to rights belonging in it; and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to determine is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid."

This is principally rhetoric. There is of course no "high tribunal," no "code of international law," except in a metaphorical course no "high tribunal," no "code of international law," except in a metaphorical sense. If the passage means anything—which is uncertain—it means that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the body of international law becanse it is in harmony with its ideas of justice. Tois is an error. The rules of international law are founded upon the principles of natural justice, but everything consonant with its ideas of justice is not a rule of international law. The punishment of the slave-trade as piracy—a just rule and one laid down in many treaties—is a case in point. It is not a rule of international law, because it has never been made such by the common consent or agreement of nations. Even were the premise sound, the conclusion would therefore be lalse. In this contention the President has been led away by Lord Salisbury, and tries (and lails) to prove what is not necessary to his position,—that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the body of that law which governs the relations of states. It is a patice, not a law, either national, and its application to each specific case—granting that action is justifiable at all—must be argued on grounds of policy alone.

"The Manroe Ductrine finds its recognition in the principles of international law, which are lassed anon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

Is it necessary to remark that there is no such theory? Every state has the right of self-defence. That is the first law of nations. But to say that every state has a right to be protected and to have its just claims enforced by some other state is simply ridiculous. No, it is more, it is monstrons. It is a plea for universal tranquillity at the expense of universal interference and disturbance. It is a plea in behalf of the status quo of the world, while inconsistently it threatens to disturb that status by enforcing the just claims of some states against others. The justice of the claim, it is natural to infer, will be decided by an ex parte com-

will be decided by an ex parte commission,
There are other statements which are equally faulty,—as where it is said that the Doctrine was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, which is something that neither the President nor we can know: but I pass to the final sentence.
While deprecating the idea of war—a war which no one dreamed of until the Message threatened it—the President exclaims:—"There is no calamity which a great nation can

Here is a complete mixing up of two ersons: the one submitting to injustice, persons: the one submitting to injustice,—namely Venezuela; and the one losing its self-respect,—that is, ourselves. Or does the President mean that we have a divine mission to follow Great Britain or any other state around and check its aggressions? Does he mean that we are knights errant, in search of wrongs to right, of injustice to repel, under penalty of losing our safety and greatness? Whichever version we adopt,—whether we merge our individuality in that of Venezuela, or tilt at windmills like Don Quixote,—it may be questioned like Don Quixote,—it may be questioned if our safety and greatness are thus best preserved.

This is more than mere dialectics. This is more than mere dialectics. The President has threatened Great Britain with war in a certain contingency; he has thrown business already into great confusion, and jeopardized the nation's finances, on the ground that our Monroe Doctrine is a binding lam, is progressly to the safety our intering law, is necessary to the safety our institutions and form of government, and is applicable to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. If these contentions cannot be maintained, his action must be condemned as an offence to a friendly power, and a very

as an otherice to a friendily power, and a very serious blunder.

His argument for the applicability of the Monroe Doctrine is entitled to fair consider-ation and is a principal point at issue. It is as follows:—

Speaking of the allied powers, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France (England hav-ing withdrawn), President Monroe said that-

"we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangeroos to our peace and safety.

We could not view any interposition for the parpose of oppressing them (that is, the South American republics whose independence we had recognized) or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manufacture of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The President, with these words in mind, says :

says:—
"If a European power, by an extension of its houndaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extent its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Mouroe declared to be dangerium to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of funder or otherwise."

European system is extended by an attended from from the revise."

The argument is perfectly clear and needs no elaboration. An unsettled boundary dispute between a British colony and Vennezuela, a disposition to "edge up" on the latter in the matter of territory, is an attempt to extend the European system to a sister republic and to control its destiny. On the face of it this is a possible interference, but only by emphasizing the letter—not the spirit and real intent—of Monroe's Message, and by almost a perversion of words. Apply the same lauguage to our Maine boundary. The valley of the St. John was disputed ground. By the Ashburton compromise it was divided between the disputants. Is it a proper use of language to say that the success of Great Britain in acquiring the country north of the St. John River to the St. Lawrence watershed, which we had justly claimed, "extends a European system to the United States or controls its destiny"? Venezuela's is a perfectly parallel case. Were she to lose the whole region in dispute by arbitration or by aggression, in neither case would a new system be extended over her, or her destiny be controlled.

tration or by aggression, in neither case would a new system be extended over her, or her destiny be controlled.

But let us look at the real spirit and intent of the Monroe Doctrine. One hesitates to repeat its origin, so often has it been related. The allied powers had twice tried their hand at intervention,—in Spain and in Naples. This intervention was in favor of absolutism, not of established government; for in Naples a liberal movement was put down, in Spain a royalist insurrection was helped up. Emboldened by success they then proposed to apply their new principles to this continent, and to restore to Spain those colonies of thers which new principles to this continent, and to restore to Spain those colonies of hers which were trying to gain or had gained their independence. Then Monroe declared that such intervention would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to itself. the United States as dangerons to itself. He announced a policy. That policy forbade the substitution of monarchical for republican forms of government on this continent by European force. It did not forbid the existence of monarchies here, as Dom Pedro could testify. It did not forbid any step which the republics themselves chose to take, but simply what was forced

npon them. It was the policy which fitted the hour and the occasion. It was opportunism. This is shown by the sequel. subject with this most applicable sen-This is shown by the sequel. portunism. This is shown by the sequel, When Clay, in January, 1824, proposed, in moderate language, a legislative resolution embodying the President's doctrine, no action was taken upon it. As the latest authority, Professor Snow, well says:—

"The attempt to give a permanent character to the Monroe Ductime laded. It would appear that Congress, considering the slanger past, dal not approve of adopt up a general policy of this kind in the absence of specific cause."

In 1826 came the Panama Congress. league of states was proposed, which, among other things, was-

Other HHIPS, Wise into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the President of the Printed Sides respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonic any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from advend with the loomestic concerns of the American governments."

the American governments.

After much debate and delay, delegates were appointed from the United States. They never left this country, and the Congress amounted to nothing. Mr. Dana, in his edition of Wheaton's 'Elements of Intenational Law," comments upon it as

"It seemed to aim at introducing, in behalf of republicanism, the same practiple of interference which had been attempted alread in hehalf of desputism."

In 1848, Yucatan, in the throes of internal In 1848, Yucatan, in the throes of internal conflict, offered its dominion to the United States, to Spain, and to Great Britain. President Polk urged Congress to prevent its tmusfer to any European power as a colony, and to re-affirm the Monroe Doctrine. Calhonn was a member of Monroe's cabinet in 1823. He was in a position to know what the Monroe declarations meant and to what they were applicable. Speaking in opposition to Polk's suggestion, he

"They were but declarations—nothing more;...
we are not to have quoted on us, on every occasion,
general declarations to which any and every meaning may be attached."

And again he argued that the Doctrine must be limited by the conditions under which it was spoken, elsc...

""(it would have involved the absurilty of asserting that the attempt of any European state to extend its system of government to this continent, the smallest as well as the greatest, would endanger the peace and safety of our country."

The declaration, then, according to Calhoun, was a policy only, to be followed or not, as interest dictated, and was based upon the right of self-defence and nothing else. We approach now the Mexican adventure

We approach now the Mexican adventure of Maximilian. By the power of French bayonets Napoleon III overturned the republic, and had that Austrian prince chosen emperor by a travesty of an election: in short, he committed exactly those aggressions from which the Monore Doctrine warned foreigners away. It was a genuine warned foreigners away. It was a genuine case of self-defence on the part of the United case of self-defence on the part of the United States, for the French action was really taken to check the growth of our commerce and influence in that quarter. A demonstration of force was proper, since the offensive act had been already consummated. The hands of our government having been tied during the civil war, after the close of that struggle a force was moved to the Mexican border. The French support was withdrawn, and Maximilian fell. Thus was the Monroe Doctrine re-applied on its original lines. This episode proves two things: first, that the principles announced by President Monroe were not obsolete in 1867, and are presumably still our guidance; second, that the Doctrine, forty years after its birth, had met with no enlargement.

Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Kil-

Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Kil-patrick in 1866, gives his idea of the Monroe Doctrine thus. I quote from the United States "Digest of International Law," by Wharton,—the official collection of the government :---

government:—

"The government of the United States will maintain and insist, with all the decision and energy which are compatible with an existing neutrality which are compatible with an existing neutrality and one of lines (Smith American) states. Shall not be wantonly assailed, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European powers; but beyond this position it will not go, nur will it consider itself hound to take part in wars in which a Swith American republic may enter with a European suvereign, when the object of the latter is not the establishment, in place of a subvested republic, of a monarchy under a European prince."

This history and these comments sufficients.

of a monarchy moter a Enropean prince."
This history and these comments sufficiently show that it was the substitution of a monarchical for a republican form of government, by European forces, at which the

tence: —

"To lay down the principle—that the acquisition of terribry on this continent by any European power cannot be allowed by the United States would go far beyond any measures dictated by the system of the balance of mover; for the rule of self-preservation is not applicable in our case: we fear an ineighbors. . . But to resist attempts of European powers to alter the constitutions of states on this side of the water is a wise and just apposition to interference. Anything beyond this just-ties the system which absolute governments have initiated for the suppression of revolutions by main force."

Such was the Monroe Doctrine, Anything other than this is the doctrine of somebody

There is another striking difference be-tween the old version and the new. Presi-dent Monroe's Message nowhere threatens force. This fact has been often commented upon. It is strongest expression is that we should look upon certain actions as evidence force.

should look upon certain actions as evidence of an unfriendly disposition. But President Cleveland is not so tame. After suggesting a commission to report upon the Venezuelan boundary, he says:

"When such report is male and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a will'all aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great British of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined in right helong to Venezuela."

But for this threat the Message would have been regarded as a political manifesto; with this threat it is a menace to the peace of two great states.

There is one more consideration. already suggested,—the vital point of the whole matter. We may grant, though contrary to fact, that the Mouroe Doctrine is applicable to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Proof must still be furnished that a failure to enforce it would endanger our peace and safety. If they are not so en-dangered, we have no ground for inter-ference. The Monroe Doctrine declares ference. The Monroe Doctrine declares this. President Cleveland implies it. The commentators who have been quoted say it. Does British control over the wild frontier region in dispute between Venezuela and Guinna really threaten the safety of the United States? If so, why and how? We are entitled to specifications. For, unless the danger can be shown, an interference is unwarranted. Does Canada put our institutions in jeopardy? Does British Columbia imperil our form of government? If not, why does this danger lurk in distant Columba imperi our form of government If not, why does this danger lurk in distant Guiana? England has as constitutional a form of government as our own. She is a good colonizer. She carries order, justice, capital into the wilds with her. Are such developments infinical to our safety? developments infinical to our safety? Is there anything which can truly imperil our institutions? Is there anything on earth which we should truly fear, except the consequences of our own ignorance, our own dishonesty, our own conceit?

At the risk of tediousness, may I gather again the threads of my discourse? The Monroe Doctrine is not a law; it binds us to no action, it was a policy decised to

to no action; it was a policy devised to meet a particular case. That case was the forcible substitution of monarchical for forcible substitution of monarcinear for republican forms of government in Ame-rican states by European action. It was an act of self-defence, on no other ground justifiable. It was not backed by threats of

Mr. Cleveland's doctrine is an entirely distinct one. Under threats, it attempts to settle for them the disputed boundary line of two friendly states. It virtually assetts the right to pass judgment upon any controversy over territory which an American state may have with a European one, and to enforce the decision. It is interference in the affairs of another state which the necessity of self-defence does not justify. It is a long and dangerous step toward that assumption of the headship of this continent which Mr. Olney so tersely describes when he says that the United States is "practically sovereign" throughout America, and that "its fat is law." A glorious and happy future this, where the responsibilities are ours, the profit another's; where dreams of empire under the gnise of a protectorate replace peaceful development; where our own will is our only law! the necessity of self-defence does not justify,

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY. *

r "Introduction to the Study of International Law," 6th ch., p. 36.

* Professor Theodore S. Woolsey is a son of the late President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, and is present of International Law in the Yale Law School. He has chief Pomeroy's and Woolsey's treaties on International Law, and is a recognized authority on the subject.

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DUNGORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then heing in Sande Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

ms whereabquts.

APPLIN, Waher, — Was living some time since with Senhor Manuice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCICCA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Goast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging house.

Rio de Janeiro, February 28th, 1896.

1 "American Diplomacy," p. 294.

From the Argonaut, San Francisco, Cal. OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Stanford University, January 8, 1896. Editors "Argonaut."

In your issue of the sixth, in speaking of the political phases of the Monroe doctrine, you say that "Another and equally practical side of the question is this : if to be such extremely good friends Spanish-American republics as to protect them in time of war, we think they ought to buy our goods in time of peace... ought to buy our goods in time of peace....
They bny almost everything from that monarchical Europe which they condemn, and almost nothing from the republican United States which they adore—theoretical..." ically.

believe that eight years of residence and travel in South America, a pretty thor-ough acquaintance with the people, and a general interest in loreign trade and international relations have made me familiar with the facts that bear on the interesting

nd apparently puzzling case you suggest.

I believe the business firms that have made honest efforts to get what we are in the habit of calling "our share" of South the habit of calling "our share" of South American trade, know pretty well what the matter is, and give themselves no further concern about it. There is an impression through the country, however, that South America is either unexplored by our bus-iness men, or that there is some feeling there against American goods or American merchants and that as your editorial sme merchants, and that, as your editorial suggests, if they love us, they should buy our

Now the South American markets are open to our manufacturers, exactly as they are to those of other nationalities; yet the natives do not buy of us. One naturally infers that it is either because our goods are inferior, or our prices are higher those of European goods. In some cases these are the reasons that our goods are not bought; but they are not always the reasons, and they are not the only reasons. In many instances our American products are Quite as good or even distinctly superior to those with which they come into competition.

Setting aside instances of inferior or other-wise unsuitable goods as out of the question in any market, we find that our best merchandise goes into these South American countries under one or the other of the fol-

lowing conditions:

1st. Suitable goods at too high prices 2nd. Suitable goods at convenient prices but so packed that the dealers can not dispose of them.

and conveniently delivered, but the terms of payment unsatisfactory.

4th. Suitable goods at convenient prices, conveniently delivered, and on mutually satisfactory terms.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the fact that business can be only when the conditions are those mentioned under the fourth head.

But the statement of this self-evident proposition does not satisfy those who think that the South American republics ought to buy of us, and they may fairly ask the reasons for high prices, improper packing,

and unsatisfactory payments.

The high prices of our goods are, for the most part, the natural result of our high tariffs. Hitherto we have depended on home demand for most of our products; we have not been forced to produce cheaply in order to meet European competition, and, as a consequence, we have seldom been prepared to meet it.

Here is an interesting, and by no means an exceptional, instance that came under my observation. Several years ago an American manufacturer of sand-paper sent a consignment to a commission merchant in Rio de Janeiro. The goods remained for a long time unsold. The New York house made several calls for settlement, and finally demanded rather unpleasantly to know why the goods remained insold. The Rio merchant reported that the American sand-paper could not compete with the English sand-paper—that the price was too high for the market. The New York house said flatly that such a representation would not pass muster; that they were shipping sand-paper to London, Manchester, and Birmingham, and driving the Englishmen out of their own markets. When they finally got to the bottom of the matter, after months of such delays, postponements, and irritating excuses as only a South American can devise, they found that the import duty on sand-paper at Rio was charged by

weight, and that, as the English paper was weight, and that, as the English paper very thick, the duty on one sheet of the American was distributed over several sheets of the English paper, leaving the American paper very dear and the English quite cheap to consumers,

I mention this case as illustrating the absolute necessity of a knowledge of all the circumstances that affect trade if we mean to follow it seriously.

Take next the matter of packing. I must admit that to soberly give it out that the way bundles are done up is a matter of vital importance to national commerce smacks of the ludicrous, not to say the idiotic. But I never was more serious in a state-

In the upper Amazon region I once found that all the shops kept flimsy English calicoes* and no American calicoes at all. Upon inquiry, I learned that the leading merchants knew of the superiority of Amer-ican calicoes, but they declared that, while wanted their calicoes in bolts of ten metres. I suggested that it was easy enough to cut off ten metres from a bolt of forty metres; but that did not seem to answer the purpose. The country people liked the sound of saying they had bonght a bolt of calico, and they always got the colored label with a dress pattern. Of course it was silly from cut point of view but the Americans would our point of view, but the Americans would not put their goods up in ten-metre bolts, and so they did not get the trade. There is a more serious side to this ques-tion of packing, however. South Amer-

ica covers an enormous area; it has compar actively few railways, and beyond the rail-way lines the roads leading into the inter-ior are almost exclusively mule trails; over these trails goods are carried on pack-mules for hundreds, for thousands of miles, cross forests, deserts, through swamps, over mountains — journeys that consume weeks and sometimes months. Now it is of the utmost importance — indeed, it is quite indispensible — that the merchandise so it is quite

indispensible—that the merchandise so transported should be done up in packages of such weight, size, and shape that they can be readily carried on pack-horses.

We often complain that the South Americans are hide-bound; but I submit that they are not alone in their conservatism, so long as our manufacturers insist on packing goods to suit themselves instead. on packing goods to suit themselves instead suiting their customers.

The last obstacle I shall speak of is unsat-

tisfactory terms of payment. The people of Sonth America never do anything to-day that they can put off till to-morrow, and least of all would they think of settling accounts. In addition to this general inertia, the wholesale dealers in the large cities must wait on the up-country dealers, and the up-country dealers must wait on the retailers, and the retailers must wait on their customers, and their customers must wait for next year's coffee crop, or rubber yield, or cotton, or something else. Now, yield, or cotton, or something else. Now, every one acquainted with American trade knows that this sort of thing will not suit our manufacturers. The time they are our manufacturers. The time they are willing to wait for their money is expressed

willing to wait for their money is expressed in days, not in years.

The European merchants know of these peculiarities of the South American markets, and are ready and willing to meet them; our merchants are neither ready nor willing. All the share we have, or can ever expect to have, in South American trade must be obtained by legitimate bus-iness methods. Yankee "smartness" has already brought the name of the American goods and business into disrepute, and new-comers must meet and overcome this prejudice. And our people must go into that field with the intention of studying the market, of meeting European competition openly, of building up a business they can stay with generation after generation and that will stay with them, of giving the people what they want, and in such shapes, colors, patterns and packages as they want (whether we fancy them or not), and on terms that will be satisfactory to the pur-

chasers, just as European houses have done. Trade can be built up only on business principles-not on sentiment; and until it is so built up, we may rest assured that South American people will go on adoring us—theoretically—and buying their goods from England, France, and Germany.

JOHN C. BRANNER.

* Printed calico, or "prints," are here referred to.-Ed.

From the Southern Gross, Feb. 21.
CARNAVAL IN BUENOS AIRES.

There are a good many kicks still left in old King Carnaval, to judge by the doings of last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday here in the capital. The "corso" this year extended along the May Avenne from Plaza Victoria to Callao, where it turned into Entre Rios as far as Belgrano, returning by the same street to proceed along Callao to the same street to proceed along Callao to Sana Fé, and thence to a square or two below the Buenos Aires and Belgrano tramway station at Centro America. The splendid new avenue was ablaze with elec-tric light and needed none of the overhanging area of gas-lamps, which have always been a leature of Carnaval here. These area were of corner resorted to in Callao and Santa Fé, and the usual profusion of bont-ing fringed by the paper streamers formed a very effective framing for the ever-changing scenes enacted on the street below.

scenes enacted on the street pelow.

There were fewer private carriages this
year than ever, but, on the other hand,
there were more vans, carts, wagons, and
allegorical monstrosities than usnal. The They comparsas were also numerous. They marched fairly well and their costumes were maiched fairly well and their costumes were in several instances picturesque. In the avenue, however, whether from detective police ariangements, or from other causes, they delayed very much the movement of the vehicles, and were more of a nuisance than anything else. In one respect, however, they were an improvement upon other years. They left their candombes at home! At least the greater part of them did so. Of course the bands of music by which many of them were headed played terribly out of tune, but this could readily be excused by those whose feelings had been outraged for years by the barbarous and hateful rum-dum-tum of the candombe. A lew ful rum-dum-tum of the candombe. of these remnants of savagery were audible, thank goodness, they are becoming

Streamers made of colored paper ("ser pentinas") were very much used this year and festoons of them are hanging from telephone-wires, balconies and street lamps, giving the city a tawdry and eminently dissipated appearance. *Pomos* were largely used also; but the great leature of this year's Carnaval was the water homb. This ejectile varies in size from that of a peach projective varies in size from that of a peach to the formidable proportions of an ostrich egg. When a fair sized bomb is thrown with a good aim it will make trouble; every drop of the water which it contains is distributed over the person aimed at, and as a general rule, it manages to run down his back, but not outside his clothes. In the "corso" streets, in most of the other thoroughfares, in the private houses, in tram-cars and restaurants, these water bombs were very extensively used with effect. In some localities the throwing of water in this fashion was carried to such a pitch that free fights of a mild description took place. Fortunately, however, no serious disturbance arose, a fact not by any means attributed to those who threw the bombs.

There were more masked balls than ever this year. The less said about them the better. They are neither artistic nor moral. better, They do not even pretend to the mere outward forms of decency. They are disgraceful scenes of horseplay and obscene posturing, and should not be allowed to take place. The masked balls at the clubs are will about aristocracy, and culture, and dis-tinguished families, and the rest of it, we tinguished families, and the rest of it, we question if there is a single public masked ball in Buenos Aires where young and in

nocent girls can go without regretting it We must protest against the influentia influential native papers publishing enlogies upon the culture displayed all through Carnaval. There was no culture at all. There was, in fact, a distinct want of it on all sides. We will only indicate the scandal created by the use of indecent language. We will only call attention to the fact that this indecent language was used from behind masks and dominos. We have no wish to preach, but we cannot help saying that no cultured man will use obscene language, no matter whether his mask is on or off

matter whether his mask is on or off.

We do not object to Carnaval. We opine
that as long as people want it they should
have it. It is not a creditable exhibition,
nor is it in any way calculated to elevate or
usefully instruct. Yet it is safer on the
whole to be tolerant of the follies of others
than to be blind to our own. We notice
that some of our English contemporaries. than to be blind to onr own. We notice that some of our English contemporaries stigmatize this Carnaval business

remnants of semi-barbarism. Quite so; but it gives them a three days vacation, of which they take due advantage. It is quite true that Carnaval is not a great cusht to our civilization. Say even that it is resuscitation of primitive instincts—that it is what the learned ethnologists cull "throwing back". But what are grousers are from the semiwhat the serrical eminingsists can arrowing back." But what are grouse and suppershooting and fox hunting? Only the remnants of our palabilithic savagery—only the vestiges of the old nomadic days when we were half-naked barbarians with suming passion for destroying life and for seeing blood flow.

Let us be lenient with Carmaval. It is foolish; but so is mankind. If it were less sinful it would be more enjoyable; but then, so would life in general. It is disgraced by want of culture and by flagrant graced by want of culture and by flagrant indecency here in Benenos Aires. Well, so is the everyday life of the city in certain circles. The day will come, and that before we feel, when Carnaval, as well as the street cad, will fade from our ken. Civilization will safe from our ken. ation will wipe them out. King Carnaval has to go sooner or later. He is an old fool—but what matter? Let us humor him. lool—but what matter? Let us humon him. Let us gaze on his gaudy trappings—his clanking swords, his buff jerkins, his flowing Venetian cloaks, his morious and quited doublets, his fool's cap and bells. And let us throw our eyes back into the stirring time when these were the fishion! Are we very much more advanced now? Most ceitainly, you answer. So much the better then. The sharpness of the contrast will make us all the more satisfied with ourselves and with the times in which our lost. selves and with the times in which our lot is cast!

from the San Francisco Bulletin.
MYSTERY OF A PEEK-A-BOO ISLAND.

Falcon island, a lonely but picturesque mass of earth and rocks, situated in the Tonga group below latitude twenty degrees south, has been playing hide and seek with three nations ever since 1880. The coming and going of Falcon island has been ing and going of Falcon island has been termed by the South Sea traders "the right pulse of the universe." Reports concerning Falcon island have been brought to civilization from time to time for years and years back. It was not until 1889, however, that anything really needler was not seen that need the needle need years back. It was not until 1889, however, that anything really peculiar was noticed about the place, but since that time the rocks have been leading England, France, and the Tonga government a lively chase. The latest news from Falcon was received recently by the United States hydrographic office. The information furnished, the government came from policy. nished the government came from pilot John O'Ryan of Apia, Samoa. The pilot also sent a detailed account of the aspect of the mystic isle to a seafaring friend

To tell the odd story of Falcon it is necessary to go back to (889), when the British corvette Egeria was sent on a cruise among the South Sen islands and instructed to seize any heretofore unknown coal reefs islands, and take possession of them in the name of the Queen. The Egeria fell across Falcon. The island was noted for miles at sea, for at its southernmost extremity rose a commanding bluff 153 feet above the sea. Palm-trees grew on the height, and at the north end of the island the land gently sloped down to a beautiful white sand beach, fringed with tropical vegetation. The place was a veritable gem of the seas, a typical South Sea retreat, apparently as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. The Regria's commander took possession of the island and planted the flag of England on its lighest point, then the warship returned and reported what it had done. A year later a transport was sent to Falcon and found sea, for at its southernmost extremity rose a transport was sent to Falcon and found

a transport was sent to Falcon and found nothing but a low-lying reef, against which the sea beat incessantly. The lofty cliff had disappeared, as had the palm-trees and the sand beach. England's flag had sunk with the land, which appeared to have been swallowed up by the ocean.

Very little attention was directed to Falcon until 1892, it being believed that the island had simply sunk in the sea, as coral islands offen do. Ships and trading schooners passed the latitude, and some would report that the island was still there, and that its cliffs had again towered liearenward. cliffs had again towered heavenward, while others would note that only a flat shoal marked the spot. These reports were extremely confusing. France, in 1892, was looking for islands to annex, and so sent the cruiser *Duchaffault*, Captain Mauceron, on a cruise after territory. The Duchaffault steamed to Falcon. Then, instead of finding a sunken reef, whitened

with the loam of breakers, the vessel's crew discovered an island almost the exact shape of that found by the Egeria in 1889, only of that found by the Egeria in 1889, only the southern premontory was but 25 and 27 feet high instead of 153 feet. The palm trees were gone, of course, but the rocks were covered with a growth of green bushes and ferns. Ashore went Moveron, who, though he had not 40,00 men, ordered his Jack Tars to draw their swords and put them back again, claiming the island at the same time in the name of the French republic. The tricolour waved from the 25-foot cliff when the Duchaffault churned north and homeward to the booming of a rifle gun.

rifle gun.
Scarcely two years had passed since the Frenchman's visit when the British schooner Ysubel, borne along by an easterly breeze, came about at the easterly end of the island. This was on April 19, 1894, according to the records kept by the United States government. The Ysabel's captain consulted his part of ford the state of the state of ford the state of the state of ford the state of the state ernment. The Fances capitain consultant bits chart and found that the strip of land at his port beam was all that remained of the clusive Falcon isle. He was astonished; he made a note in his logbook, and later reported to his home government that "Falcon island now has the appearance of a low streak of reef, and is dangerous to navigate, as it cannot be seen on a dark night. Dangerous reefs and rocks surround it." French gerous reels and rocks surround it." French and English naval officers were much taken back by this report but the Tongan government was not dannted. It sent a party to the island with instructions to solve the mystery. The expedition left Tonga last mystery. The expedition rest 100ga and December, and only returned about one month ago, or in time to allow pilot O'Ryan to write his letter and forward it by the steamer Australia from Apia. Perhaps to write his letter and forward it by the steamer Austrulia from Apia, Perhaps Englishmen and Frenchmen will smile when they read that "the expedition took possession of the Falcon island in the name of King George of Tonga." Several coconnut and other trees were planted. A but was elected on the southern or raised end of the place, which is a mass of rocks, shells, and queer red clay. "The island was found to have bold, steep sides, with deep water all around and no shoal water in the vicinity, though discolored water exthe vicinity, though discolored water ex-tends four miles south-eastward and three miles north-west. The highest point of the miles north-west. The highest point of the island is fifty feet above the sea.¹¹ When Tonga's claim to the jumping-jack of the tropics has been wiped out by the sea, it is suggested that the United States should try to secure the island for a brief term.

AMERICAN COAST DEFENSES

AMERICAN COAST DEFENSES.

The commander-in-chief of the United States army, Major-General Nelson A Miles, appeared before the house committee on military affairs on January 28th to explain the condition and requirements of the coast defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the guill of Alexico. He stated that the guns now mounted at Savannah, Charleston and other ports are smooth-loces, of obsolete patterns and useless, and are amounted on rotten cairinges. The only places where provision has been made for any considerable idenses are New York, San Francisco and Boston, and the idenses at these places are entirely inadequate and manificient. He said that the coast cities of the United States are open to attack by any country having a large navy, and that it would take years to ceate the necessary armament. He estimated that the entire cost of coast idelenses for adequate protection of the country would be about \$80,000,000 for fortifications and guns. This will not inclinic the cust of ammunition and projectiles.

The Times of Buenos Aires of the 22ad ult, relates that a lady was grossly insulted the day before by a well-known photographer. She took her first-born child, three months old, to be photographed and inquired the cost. The photographer gave the pitce but added that he made a reduction on a dozen. The laity, who is barely 20 years of age, turned indignantly on the astonished photographer, rated him fur his rudeness, inquired if she locked hold enough to have twelve habies, and then left the studio without hearing any further explanation.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Br, str. Kingsland which had stranded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate, was successfully fluated on the 20th ult, and arrived at Montevideo on the 21st.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th reports two more yellow-fever cases in Belgrano. The persons exposed to infection are being removed to the Martin Gaicia quarantine station.

—One of the great hetting houses in Bnenos Aires, 'The Tunf Clab,' has put up its shutters and closed its doors for ever, probably on account of being numble to pay the tremendous taxes required for the present year.—Times, Buenos Aires,

—The fugitive editor of the Western Courier, of Valpaniso, who had airanged to join the silff of one of our Bienos Aires contemponaies, has ultimately failed to close the contract. In all probability the Circular letter sent out by the proprietor of the Courier interfered with the airangement.

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires Gen. Campos has been illsmissed from the post of chief of police, and has been succeeled by a civilian, Dr. F. Beazley. The latter has already introduced several needed reforms and he has informed his commissaries that they will be held responsible for their conduct toward the people.

their conflict toward the people.

—A German syndicate will shortly present to the executive a proposal for the construction of fosts and such like in this port and La Plata. The syndicate has aiready spent a good many thousand dollars in making plans and studies, upon which various Genman military engineers have based the proposed defence. Should the idea he accepted, it will forther be proposed to mipose a tax on the entry of all vessels into the ports, which will in a lew years cover the outlay on the constructions, —Timer, Buenos Aires.

—The Evillar teams of densities required by

constructions,—Timer, Buenos Aires.

—The Euglish steamer Aymesty arrived here on Munday ten days out from Rio Janeiro. On the voyage the first machinist died, and one of the crew was ill from yellow feer, an account of which she was ordered into strict quarantne at Flores Island. On her arrival there she grounded on the rocks off the and island, but Lassich's tags were signalted for and in less than an hour they got her off without damage. She is consigned to Mr. W. D. Evans, and intends to load coal for Chile, She is a new steamer of 3000 tons burtlen,—Montevideo Times, Felby, 26. Times, Feli'y. 26.

Times, Febly, 26.

A novel way of saving property from fire was put in practice by our fire brigale the day before yesterday. Two bales of jute, on a lighter lader with 650 hales, cought fire. The brigade appeared on the scene, and, instead of throwing overhoard the two ignited bales in order to save the rest, orders were given to fill up the lighter with water. Pamps were set to work, and within an hour the lighter lay at the luction of the Ruschnelo, with the whole cargo of 650 bales. The fire brigade then wildlered, barrieg put out the fire.—Times, Buenos Anes, Feb. 22.

These is a general investigate.

Buenos Anes, Feb. 22.

—There is a general impression that a law exists prohibiting the killing of fir and other seals in the Argentine curve. This law appears to be a lead letter, as the Argentine curvel at Penna Arenas informs the minister of hacienda that the steamer La Penna transhipped at that port hostize hundred fir seal-skins and a quantity of seal oil, on busnd of a German steamer hound to London. A significant fact is that the consult reports that the captain of the La Penna inhurmed him that these atteless were the property of Captain Nunez, of the navy. In company with Captain Nunez, of the navy in the control of the con

Buenos Aires.

—The very best news that has ever been ramored in Buenos Aires is that Dr. Uriburn has made up his mind to administer a railical cure to the political evils of this connury, by discounterhancing openly and family all official interference in the elections. Any public officer who is a candidate lor any office will have to resign. General Campos is said to be first un the list, and then many others. President Uriburn has, ever since his entry into office, expressed opinions to this effect, and has been junting their execution off from time to time. If he finally succeeds in making up his mind to put them really in practice, he will deserve the greatest persist that any president here has ever yet received. He shows now and then that he is able to act with unexpected and salutary rigor, and we hupe he will score a point in this instance, and make his power and authority felt by a firm will and strong adherence to principle. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The P. S. N. Orissa arrived early yesterlay

ciple.—Times, Bienos Aries.

—The P. S. N. Orista arrived early yesterday morning, but as the weather was rather rough, the port doctor would not go off to visit her, and she was kept without operations muit an advanced hour—in fact we can not say if she had been visited at the time of writing—the landing of the mails being also delayed, and her departure for the West Coast thrown back nutil this morning. As she signalled a clean bill of health, the doctor's visit was a mere superfluons formality and might lawe been dispensed with entirely, yet on this account all this delay, annoyame and loss have been caused. This illustrates once more the miserable inefficiency of the port arrangements here, and the utter disregard of the authorities for any quick despatch of vessels and mails. The illes of delaying a transaltantic stemmer and her mails for 24 hours because a port doctor was afraid to face some not remarkably rough weather is too monstrous for criticism.—Abontexides Times, Feby, 23.

—The foreign trade of Uruguay for 1895 was as

-The foreign trade of Uruguay for 1895 was as

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	Compared with 1804 impo	rice	how	an increase	the face o
	of \$795,823 and exports a d	ecre	ase o	f \$935, So8.	Garima.

The Rio News PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair a list of the arrivala end departures of foreign vessels, the con-mencial report and price current of the market, tables of sto-quotations and soles, a unimary of the daily coftee repor-and all other information necessary to a correct Judgme us Brazilian trade.

u Brazilian trade. (Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: \$15.000 per annum for Brazil. \$10.00 or £2 abroad (40\$ when paid hera). SUNCHIPORI 1 250000 per annuan out and the control of the control

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES :-79, Rua Sate de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS (—Celxa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH TOTH, 1896.

VESTERDAY'S Pitz contains a telegram from New York stating that the chamber of commerce of that city, united with those of other large cities of the United States, are preparing to send commissioners to the principal cities of Brazil to study and promote commercial relations between the two countries. This is rank folly. What can such commissioners do? They can see the country and talk with officials and merchants, and they will gather in an abundant harvest of promises and good wishes. And there the matter will end. They will learn nothing practical about the market and its trade, for that requires time and experience. These roving commissions have been tried before, and always without any good result. As far as information is concerned, the published consular reports could give them more and better information than such a commission will health to collect. The area with consular reports could give them inore and better information than such a commission will be able to collect. The proper thing to do—in fact, the only thing to do is to open commercial houses here in the regular way and then to acquire knowledge of the market by actual experience. Once upon a time the American merchants did this, but protection, and subsidies, and privileges, and other official favors have undermined their independence and enterprise. They are unwilling to go away from home, or to take risks, or to adapt themselves to the take risks, or to adapt themselves to the requirements of customers, so they leave it to the government and to roving commis-sions to solicit trade for them. It certainly sions to solicit trade for them. It reflects but little credit upon them

CRISPI'S adventure in Africa seems to have Crispr's adventure in Africa seems to have led to consequences as serious as they were unexpected. Not only was the Italian army overwhelmingly defeated on the 1st inst, at Alba Carima, with a frightful loss of life and the complete dispersal of the expedition, but all Italy has been thrown into disorder, Crispi has been compelled to resign and the crown itself is in peril. There is no denying the gravity of the situation. Italy has suffered so much of late years from misgovernment, from despotic authority, and from crushing taxation, that the country is full of malcontents of every shade and despote the state of the stat full of malcontents of every shade and description. This crushing reverse in Africa. the outcome of an irresponsible ambition based upon weakness and incapacity, has furnished an opportunity for all these hostile influences to unite against the constituted authorities, as we have seen in every part of authorities, as we have seen in every part of the country during the past week. It is clear that the waragainst Abyssinia is not a popular one with the Italian people and that they would hall its termination with joy. But among the upper classes, who do not have to fill the ranks nor bear the grindnot have to fill the ranks nor hear the grinding burdens of taxation, the thirst for revenge is deep and demands a prosecution of the war. It is admitted that nothing can now be done in Africa until next autumn, and in the meantime much may happen at home. With a discontented and impoverished people, signs of insubordination in his army, and bankruptey plainly in sight, the immediate outlook for King Humbert is not a cheering one. He would probably be wise in taking the popular side and putting an end to Crispi's adventure in Africa, but it will require a rare moral courage in him to do it. There are but few men who are strong enough to withdraw from a false position in the face of such a defeat as that of Abha Garima.

Ir is to be regretted that the "ingo' spirit is now interfering to obstruct the set-tlement of the Amapa dispute, just as it did in the Trindade dispute. Sentiment in politics unquestionably offers a fine field for fervid and patriotic rhetoric, but it rarely fervid and patriotic rhetoric, but it rarely leads to good results. As a rule it leads to serious blunders and not infrequently to costly and unnecessary wars. In the Trindade case, sentiment opposed arbitration simply because it was considered inpatriotic to submit the question to any tribunal. It was argued that the Biazilian claim admitted of no doubt whatever, therefore it would be an admission of weakness to consent to arbitration. So the settlement of the dispute has been put off to some future time. In the Amapá case the preliminaries have been agreed upon, and one of them is that the disputed territory shall be governed by a mixed commission until arbitration shall decide to which country it belongs. by a mixed commission until arbitration shall decide to which country it belongs. The proposition is fair to both sides, and is designed to put an end to the disorders which have been disturbing the friendly relations between the two countries. But relations between the two countries. But sentiment, or prejudice, again interferes and says that such a commission will be an advantage to France, that the territory is settled by Brazillans, that disputes will occur, and all that. This is pure obstruction. It is admitted that the territory is in dispute; therefore it belongs to neither. A mixed commission of sensible men ought to be able to direct its affairs without trouble, and as it is fair for both sides every ble, and as it is fair for both sides every Brazilian ought to cheerfully support the proposition.

The recommendations of the commission THE recommendations of the commission appointed by the several coffee-producing states to report on means for increasing the consumption of coffee, will probably be approved by all the states in question. It is a popular fad to employ commissions and artificial means to settle all such questions, and discussion therefore may be hopeless. We shall writter, however, to characteria. and discussion therefore may be hopeless. We shall venture, however, to characterize the whole proceeding, from inception to conclusion, as a serious mistake and certain failure. It is not the first official propaganda of this character which Brazil has known, but no lessons were learned from them and consequently no constitutions. them, and consequently no one will oppose a repetition. If the published unofficial re-port of the commission's recommendations port of the commission's recommendations is correct, fixed commissions are to be sent to Europe to ask people to buy and drink Brazilian coffee, and 2,000,0008 will be expended in this way the first year. After be not be a composed in this way the first year. After that the expenditure will be reduced to 1,Besides this, foreign government. ooo,ooo\$ a year. Besides this, foreign governments are to be asked to reduce their import duties on Brazilian coffee. In view of emments are to be asked to reduce their import duties on Brazilian coffee. In view of the 11 per cent. export duty imposed here on this same coffee, which it is not proposed to change, such an application will hardly be considered seriously. It is to be regretted that so important a question is treated so superficially. There has been no discussion of its merits, everyone taking it for granted that it is wise and timely. But is it wise and timely? Is it wise to encourage the extension of this one industry, particularly at a time when production is being everywhere increased and is overtaking consumption? Is it wise "to keep all our eggs in one basket," or to develop one industry alone? Would it not be wiser to encourage some other industry and leave coffee to take care of itself? Is it timely to incur such an expense just now when to incur such an expense just now when the country is meeting so many financial difficulties? And is it just to take public And is it just to take public money, contributed by all classes and occupations, for the benefit of one particular industry? A candid answer to these questions will probably show that a mistake is about to be made.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

There were 8 yellow-fever burials in Santos

-An Italian was stabled and killed by a policeman in Santos on the 2nd inst.

—Two more connecticit 100\$ notes came to light in Santos on the 29th ult,

—A recent hailstorm is said to have cost 15,000\$ damage to the town of Iti, São Paulo.

—One case of yellow-fever and two suspicions cases have been reported from Casa Branca, São Paulo.

-A Pelotas telegram reports the assassination of the police commandant at Sant'Anna do Livra-

-- The municipal conneil of Araraquara, Sao Paolo, continues to functionate in the neighboring town of Americo Brasiliense. It is unusual to see refugee councillors meeting in a safe place to legis-late for a town they have abandoned.

The authorities at Itif, São Paulo, are disinfect-the coaches and baggage arriving there from

ing the country and cagainst Junilally.

—In Bahia on the 5th inst, a police corporal was assaulted and severely wounded by soldiers of the

—In Baila on the 50 lines a prospective would be stated in the 18th battalton of infantry was assaulted by 10 mutinous soliders.
—In Nicheroy on the 5th linst, a sergeant of the 38th battalton of infantry was assaulted by 10 mutinous soliders.
—Quidnances say that the plot al Cuhango still continues, but has recently changed list balch, having now adopted monarchist colors.
—In the hallstorm which visited Inf. São Paulo, on the 26th nitt, 1 is said that hallstones were picked up weighing 250 grammes.
—At Itd S. Paulo, there was a heavy hall-storm on the 26th ult. As is usual linsuit cases, the hall-stones were of the size of hen's eggs.
—The ravages of small-pox in Pernambuco have been felt throughout the whole state, the motality in some municipalities being very heavy.
—There was a death from yellow fever in Amparo, São Paulo, on the 28th ult., the case coming from Campinas. Two disinfectors have been sent to that town.
—It is stated that Dr. Rosa e Silva is a candidate.

trom Campinas. Two disinfectors have been sent to that town.

—It is stated that Dr. Rosa e Silva is a candidate for the seat in the federal senate vacated by the resignation of Senator Coriêa de Araujo, governor elect of Pernanhuon.

—A policeman on duty in the garden of the official residence of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. committed suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of glass.

—Dr. Jorge da Canha telegraphs to the institutus sanitario federal that yellow fever is raging at Serraria in the state of Minas Geraes, and Montseriat in that of Rio de Janeiro.

—In the municipal chamber of Nichlerus on the

— Dr. Jorge ta Chima tergapins as the resistant annitivity federal that yellow fever is ranging at Serraria in the state of Minas Geraes, and Montserrat in that of Rio le Janein.

— In the municipal chamber of Nicthemy on the 6th inst, Dr. Martins Torres offered a resolution for causing all business houses to close al moon on Sundays and national holidays.

— The repoits about yellow-fever in Campinas published by the Jernal de Britard seem to have been exaggerated. On the 2nd inst, there were only 6 cases under treatment.

— The police made a raid on the São Paulo gambling-houses mt the night of the 2nd inst, A considerable collection was made in the shape of fines, prohibited apparatus, etc.

— The town of Pauahyla do Sul seems to have an epidemic of yellow-fever on hand. The telegrams speak of it as the epidemia reimente, but, of course, no one is deceived by that.

— The municipal council of Jabotica hal, São Paulo has aiopted a by-law orlering all commercial houses to be closed at 4 p. m. on Sundays. Why not complete the full day, then?

— The average temperature in the city of São Paulo has aiopted the full day, then?

— The average temperature in the city of São Paulo than subject the full day, then?

— The average temperature in the city of São Paulo thar impressed resolutions consenuing the idea of appointaing a joint commission of Frenchmen and Brazilians to govern the disputed territory of Annapá.

— On the night of the 1st inst. the police of Sāntos raided two gambling houses, capaturing roulett tables, chips, cards, etc., all of which were funded to the stating the subject of Santos raided two gambling houses, capaturing roulett tables, chips, cards, etc., all of which were funded oo fearing the tothe stating the refusal forms. The topolitors were fued 2006 each.

— The sanitary authorities at Paranaguá have imposed gaarantine on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

remover to the feed of the fee

ernment,

On the 3rd inst, there arrived at Bahia from
the interior of the state 13 prisoners said to be
implicated in the attack on the plantations of
Tamanduá and Betuque, in which Col. Domingos
Ferraz and 11 persons belonging to his family
were killed.

Ferraz and 11 persons belonging to hiss family were killed.

—On the 4th inst. Dr. Abreu Lacerda, secretary of public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro, went to the plantation of Varzea Alegre, near the railway station of the same name, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is snithle for the establishment of an agricultural school.

—At Montserrat, near Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, the people are so panic-stricken over the fever epidemic raging there that they refuse to assist in burying the dead. The civil registry ferther has run away, so there is no record kept of the burials, and the town cnuncil is doing nolhing to check the plague.

—The Diarie of Campinas complains of the lack of system and negligence in which sanitary matters are conducted in that city. There is no restriction on the sale of green fuits, and no measures are taken to disinfect and whitewash the apantments where fatal cases of infectious diseases have been treated. No effort to isolate the patients seems to have been made.

—On the 7th inst. a meeting was held at Pará.

treated. No effort to isolate the patients seems to have been made.

—On the 7th inst. a meeting was held at Pará to protest against the appointment of a joint commission of Brazilians and Fienchmen to govern the disputed territory of Amapá. A speech was made by Congressiana Serzedello and a telegram was sent to the President. The crowd afterwards called at the house of Gov. Lauro Sodré, who made a speech declaring that he was in entire accord with public opinion.

—According to a telegram from Pará, of the 6th inst., there is much opposition in that state to the alleged agreement between Brazil and France to appoint a joint commission of Brazilians and Frenchmen to govern the disputed Anapá territory until the boundary question shall have been settled. The prominent men of that state are almost unantmous in denouncing the arrangement and in prophesying its failure. The Paraenses are all "fingoess" on the Amapá question.

—The Diurio of Campinas nows admits that there were 47 deaths from "fevers" (probably of all descriptions) between January 1st and February 27th. Heretolore the Campineios have been unanlmons in denying the existence of yellow fever in that city. Yellow-fever has appeared in an epidemic form in Jahi, Sao Paulo. The vice-president of the municipal enuncil has Issued a notice advising the people of this fact so that they can retire, or take such other precautions as may be considered necessary.

take such other precautions as may be considered take such other precautions as may be considered, increasely, —In the month of February there died 13 yellow-fever patients and 4 small-pox patients at the epidemic hospital of Barretin in Nichterby, At the end of the month there were 8 yellow-fever patients and the same number of small-pox patients at the hospital, —On the 4th inst., anniversary of the murder of Dr. José Maria by partisans all the governor of Peruamburo, mass was said for his soul in different parts of the state and there was a pligrinage to his grave. Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the police, the attendance is said to have been large.

the patch in salte and mere was a pigningge to his grave. Notwithstamling the theatening attitude of the police, the attendance is said to have been large.

—The fever epidemic in Rio Claro, São Paulo, is said to be declining. In the isolated hospital, according to the Commercia de S. Pitulo, the number of cases was reduced to 21 on the 29th alt. The fever does not seem to be of a very voutient, character, as the percentage of deaths is apparently under the average.

—The municipal intendant of Campinas has issued an edital requiring that the bodies of persons dving from yelhow tever, in contagons fever, shall be buried in coffins lined with zinc or thick cloth. The alternative is perspexing. If zinc is considered necessary, why should a sanistime of cloth be pennitted?

—The raid on the gombling cluls and houses in São Paulo on the night of the 2nd inst. seems to have been a thorough surprise, and was therefore fully successful. Ten well-known places were visited, and in eight of them were apprehended a large number of gamblers with their mulette tables, etc. The fines yielded and aluminable harvest.

—A detachment of 12 policenea, sent into the interior of the state of Pernambuco, has arrevised and beaten Cul. Germann, surrounded the plantation of Manuel de Mello, who was forced to absent hinself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the assailants, and has fingged the laborers on the plantation of Manuel de Mello, who was forced to absent hinself in order to avoid falling into the hands.

—In Pernambuco the police resolved to confiscate all the game day and a resolved to confiscate all the game day are successful.

Pereira, and caused them to alamhon the plantation. The policemen seem to be worse than the handits.

—In Pernanhuco the police resolved to confiscate all the canes during cannaval, and, strange to say, they were particularly keen on those of fine woods with silver hands. A subkelegade of police even went do far as to take a valuable cane from a rheumatic old man, over 70 years of age, and then when he found that his victim could not walk without a cane he gave him a worthless stick instead of the one captured. The Pernambaco police seem to be a fine body of unmitigated knaves.

—The Vox lah Pow, of Sorocalas, San Paulo, says editorially: "The state of decadence into which public justice has fallen, is a disgrace for Sorocaba. In this city the most hideous crines are committed and the cruminals are not receiving from the authorities the pumishment they deserve." The editor then mentions two assassinations and the destruction of his printing office as examples, charging that a police official was implicated in the latter. The remedy is to be found in the choice of better officials and until that is done we see no hope for any improvement.

—According to a telegram from Alagóas to the Jornal do Brasil, Col. Maranhão, cuminamher of the state police, became enraged during carnaval and was guity of the most disgraceful conduct, becoming so utelety lost to all sense of shane as to stifle ladies. He was finally removed from the room in which this occurred by Mr. McKae, an Englishman employed in the house of Mr. Box, well. To punish the colonel for this disgraceful conduct, becoming so uterly lost to all sense of shane as to stifle ladies. He was finally removed from the room in which this occurred by Mr. McKae, an Englishman employed in the louse of Mr. Box, well. To punish the colonel for this disgraceful conduct, becoming so uterly lost to all sense of shane as to stifle ladies. He was finally removed from the months' leave of absence, which Maranhão, however, refoséd to accept, withch awas consequently obliged to s

state capital, says the telegram, have since been pattolled by merchauts and their cleaks.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The news received during the past week from Rio Grande do Sul is a little more reassuring. A Montevileo telegram of the 7th inst., states that Col. Pinto Pacca, commander of the garrison of Livramento, has discovered and sent to Dr. Raphael Cabeda three of the persons who were supposed to have been murdered by the Castillistas. The journal Canabarro thanks Col. Pinto Pacca for investigating this matter and begs that he will continue his researches on as to learn what has become of other federalists who are believed to have been murdered.

At Jaguarán, according to the Diarro, the situation has improved in consequence of the measures adopted by the commander of the garrison of that place. Federalists are acquiring more confilence and many have returned to their homes.

This shows what might be done to restore real peace to Rio Grande if all the subordinate commanders in that state were impartial and would exert themselves to promote the strict execution of the agreement of laugust 23rd, 1895. Unfortunately too many of them are warm partisans of Castillios and are consequently disposed not only to countenance but even to encourage the abuses committed by the dictator's followers.

The Republica of Porto Alegre of the 25th ult. mentions the arrival of four persons who at Santa Maria had been pressed into the military experce of Julio de Castilhos.

Julio de Castilhos,
The military expenses in the state continue to
absorb large sums of money, the revenue collected
there being insufficient to meet the respective
demands. On the 3rd inst. the treasury sent from
here to Rio Grande the sum of 2,000,000\$000 for
those expresses.

Notwillstanding the favorable circumstances which we have mentioned a Pelotas telegram of the 8th says that from some parts of the state many federalists are still emigrating to Unugnay, It is reported that Col, Cesar Sampain will take command of the garrison of Pelolas.

RAILROAD NOTES

The state of Babia has a total tailway extension of 1,249.8 kilometres maler traffic and too kilometres under constituentism.

A controversy has arisen between the Paulista and Mogyana companies over a projected branch of the former which the latter says is an invasion of its privilegat zone.

His stated that on the railway from Saudade to Bananal there are in locomotives and the trains are propelled by hand, 20 strong men being emphysed for the purpose.

The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeio is taking about taking over the Leopoldina railway lines in that state. The management is certainly had enough as it is.

The state government of S. Paulo has authorized the Mogyana company to build a branch from Sarioty to Santy Rua do Paraizo, passing through Espirio Santo de Britares and Canna da Franca.

Brakeman Firomo Elias the Silva ha to receive a metal of the 2nd class to saving the laves of a lady and two cludicen at the time of the accident which occurred on the Central railway on the 7th of last September.

The continued rains of the past week have caused more damage to the Central and Leupoldina lines and their connections, puricularly in Minas. Traffic has been altogether stopped on some of these lines.

lines and their connections, particularly in Minas, Traffic has been altogether stopped on some of these lines.

— A fiech beef train from Santa Criz was detailed between that place and Campo Graude on Sunday, interrupting traffic for the whole day, Twa brakemen were injured. The activites is said to be due to the diver.

—On the 1st mist, between the stations of Destero and Henrique Galván on the Oeste de Minas radway a tian was derailed and the engine-driver, stoker and another person were killed, our person being wommled. The accident is attributed to the engine-driver, who insisted on passing a part of the mad that had been danaged by rains.

—The manager of the Botanical Garden transvay has presented the sam of 1008000 to motorman Valentin Soares whose presence of mind some days ago saved the life of Gommendador Conrado Niemeyer. The latter's house had follen on the line in front of an electric car, which the motorman succeeded in stopping in time to prevent a fatal accident.

—The total receivts of the prolongation of the

line in front of an electric cur, which the moturman succeeled in stopping in time to prevent a fatal accident.

—The total receipts of the prolongation of the Balia ao S. Francisco railway from its mitation in 1881 to 1895 amounted to 3,573,6028578, the receipts in the last named year being 660,6928022. The total receival of the prolongation of 575.4 kilometres, heing 123.1 from Calgada to Atagonidas (the terminos of the English line), and 452.3 from Ahagoinhas to Joaceiro.

—The receipts of the railway from Parnaquai to Carytiba amounted in 1895 to 1,709,5668591, against 1,291,0218426 in the previous year, and the operating expenses to 915,127830 against 62,7948287. On the extension of the joint the receipts in 1895 amounted to 1,294,5472.3 against 93,489781 to 11894 the lines belonging to the extension were 279 k. 19 the lines belonging to the extension were 279 k. 19 the lines belonging to the caryon of the second of the initials A A (Angelo do Amara), we presume) has published in the Fortal to Commercia an article expressing the operating the states through the first property the lines of the railway will be taken whose territory the lines of this railway pass, and shift, the foreign company. There is no loudt, we do that the real number of the found willing thou their than 1800 and 181 the price would be found willing to pay for 1, as the writer seems to expect, the sun of 5 12,000,000. One that that price would be morned.

COFFEE NOTES

The first conference of the delegates in the confee states was held in Petropolis on the 2nd inst, the state of Rio de Janero being represented by Dr. Amilbal Carvalho, secretary of finunce, that of S. Paalo by Dr. Jorge de Miranda and state Senator Antonin Lacerda Franco, that of Bahia by Dr. Francisco Press Carvalho Aragño, and that of Espirito Santo by Commendador Urbano de Frais, a prominent coffee merchant of this city. At this conference the following ideas are said to have been adopted: appointment of a premanent executive committee in this city to be composed of one member from each coffee state, establishment of cafés and permanent exhibitions for the purpose of increasing the consumption of Brazilian coffee in foreign contaries; appurpriations of 2,000,0008 in the first year and 1,000,0008 per anum thereafter for meeting the respective expenses, (2/5 to be paid by S. Paullo, 1/5 by the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1/5 by that of Minas Geraes, 1/10 by that of Rabia and 1/10 by that of Kspirito Santo), application to the federal government for negotations with foreign governments for obtaining a reduction in import duties; cooperation of coffee planters with the permanent executive committee in the execution of this programme.

—How would it the fur the cammission on intro-incing Brazilian coffee into constries not now used in the other reprisals. If Russia declines to adopt Brazilan coffee, let us decline to think any more roulder and to import no more Russian wheat

The officers of the New York Coffee Excha —The differers of the New York Coffee Evelange for the current year ner: Presulent, Henry Herte, vice-president, James H. Taylor; treasurer, France B. Arnold; for member of the board of managers to serve for two years; Charles 4, Bule, James N. Jervis, E. H. Petk, G. E. Williams N. Jervis, E. Williams N. Jervis, E. Williams N. Jervis, E. H. Petk, G. L. Williams N. Jervis, E. Williams N. Jervis

LOCAL NOTES

—The Benjamin Constant returned to her anchorage in this port on the 5th mst, —Dr Joaquim Correa de Atanja, governor-elect of Pernambuco, has resigned his seat in the federal senate.

of Pernambneo, has resigned his seal in the federal senate.

—Two quarrymen were killed on the 5th in a quarry at Sajopemba by the premature explosion of a large of the first of the form of the immigrants depot at Panlerros.

Another anomatchist newspaper, to be called Liberdade, will be issued on the 25th mxt. Its principal editor will be 18th Carlos de Last.

—The Carrio da Trade has uponed a subscription of Carlos de Last.

—At the Peixot has at last resigned his elerking in the treasury. This is good example his many other parts of the principal editor will be 18th principal distribution for Carlos de Trance, who illump the restriction for Carlos de France, who illump the restriction for the principal carlos and the p

ment.

—It is stated that the inspector-general of lands and colonisation and all the personnel of the immigrants depot on Illia das Flores will be dismissed.

inigrants depot on Ilha das Flores will be dismissel.

—According to the daily initial reports there
were 277 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the first eight days of this minth, an average
of over 34 a day.

—The Dornal do Commerch in its issue of Uniday states that the minister of martne has at
peasent in intention of sending the Translavies, or
any infer war vessel, to Amará.

—After having been inferiented and dispersaed
countless times and in spite of having been killed,
the Chian Gen. Macer is said to have entered
Malauzass. A telegram of the Str gives the news.

—It is stated that fire nearly three mouths there
have been 2,600 Folish immigrants at the immigration hepits on Ilha das Flores and al Pinheiros,
and that the government has spent on them about
150,000\$000.

and that the government has spent on them about 150,000\$500.

—In view of the fact that connterfeit notes continue to make their appearance, the Guzeta de Nidiciar has periveil at the conclusion that these unites, as well as the counterfeiters, have obtained habeas corpus.

—Among the arrivals on the Danuke yesterday was Mr. Alfred Stewart Raikes, first secretary to the Bruish legation in this capital. We regiet to the Bruish legation in this capital. We regiet to hear that the health of Mrs. Phipps complet Minister Phipps to hasten his departure, and fire therefore leaves for England on the Musdalina to morrow.

Tow,

—Up to last advices 112 deaths have occurred among the officers and crew of the Italian cuiser fundativitia, or nearly 44 per cent of their number. The plan outlined in our last issue in regard to removing the crew in a camp on shore and the munitions to highers, was futual impracticable and was given up.

the jumb bilimer in but a same on shore and the minitions to lighters, was found inpracticable and was given up.

—Dr. Santus Abreu, who was surgeon at Villegaignon during the naval revolution, has recently returned to this city and opened an office. On the 13th of Mach, 1894, Dr. Santos Abreu took relage on board the Affouso de Albuquerque on which he went to the Kiver Hale, where he has since practiced medicine.

—Dr. Francisco Alves Barbosa and nine others accounted of violence and fraud at the election held at Campo Grande on January 6, 1895, were treed and convicted on Friday by the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court and sentenced to three years imprisonment and a face of 3,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$.

—Although food has become so idear that no one can afford to make use of it, it is a consolation to know that there is no lack in persons to cook it. On last Tuesday the Fornal side Commercia published so advertisements of cooks who are looking for places. But what need have we fore cooks when we can't afford to give them anything to lo?

—Whe are informed," say, the Journal of Commercia, in its issue of last Wealnesday, "that the mortality has recently been vestaly, "that the food in the property of the property of the property of the property of the order of the property of the pr

2,000 immigrants."
—Counterleit inters of 100% are circulating in this city and the police is messingating the matter. There have recently appeared in circulation 50% notes of the Banco da Republica, white we supposed to be counterfeit, but have lead discovered to be genuine. On these notes there is mistake in the spelling of the word January, the libring placed after the r instead of before it.

parcent after the **necent* of before it.

—Cabral the so-called governor of Amapá, has been telling a reporter of the **Jornal do Brazil how he killed Capt. Lunier and other Frenchmen. He makes out a splendid story for himself, but he forgets that it is just a little sospicious when a man huasts much of his two provess. He compels us to believe that the proposed mixed commission is the best government for Amapá at the present time.

time.

—Among the legacies left by Barño de Oliveira Castro is that if 1,000 shares of the Banco da Republica, with 50% pail, to the heachcent fund of the Associação Gummercial of this city. The board of directors of the association are requested in the will to pay on the luridady of Viscande de Ouro Preto the puissons derived from this legacy and the executors of the will are instructed to cause a bust of the Viscande de about of the Viscande to the association.

—Three political prisoners from Parahyla do Norte arrived here on the 3rd in response in a wit of halvers curpus issued by the Supreme Tulural.

—On Friday the secretary of the Italian legation visited the immigrants depot on Ilha das Flores, finding it, according to the Javinal ile Brazil, in a wretched sanitary condition. There were 2,048 immigrants at the deput on that day.

—Daring has recent rip to Balia the minister of industry was much flattered and caressed; but the greatest glory of his whole career was reserved fir him on his return to this city last Friday, when he had the homor of coming ashore on the launch Lawy.

—When President Prudente de Moraes visited the manugrants depot on Ilha das Flares last Saturday be found there over 1,000 Polishi institution by the found there over 1,000 Polishi institution of the programs who had been at the depot for 2½ months. There Pede, it seems, had came to Brazil for the purpose of setting in Pranad, but on arriving here were informed by the givernment that they must go to Musa Gerees, S. Paalio, or Santa Cathaina. This they heclined to do and were consequently kept in idleness in Ilha das Plares.

—On Saturday last the President himself went to visit the immigrants' depot on Flores island. He found that the reports about its unanitary condition are only ton true. The sleeping quarters are insufficient and the water is unfit to drink. Everything shows an inter disregard for the leatht and comfort of its immates, over 2000 in nomber. If is a diligrace to the city and to the county, and the President at once gave orders to have the place improved.

—On the 3rd the importing jewelhers, Coulon Homaa & Co., advised the police that they had been rabhed of a considerable quantity of jewellery, that they suspected a former employe named Antonio Dantas, and that some at the goods were to be futured in certain shops in Rua ita Catinca. The goods were selectl, and the shopkeepers confessed having purchased them from an unknown person. Dantas was also arrested. The goods stolen are valued at 6,000\$000.

—On Saturday the Juzz announced that Mr. Phipps, the British minister, had sent too's to the Austrian consultate to provide the immigrants on Flores island with vater. On Sudday the Jornal of the Sudday of the Austrian consultate to provide the immigrants on Flores island with vater. On Sudday the Jornal do Brazil criticised this act of cherily, considering it a gratitious reflection on Brazil. And yet the visit of the President proves all that has been said about the place, and showns the need of charity. Instead of making war on everything English, not except the formation of the control of the

tion, which is purely nominal, and at once obtain better rooms.

—The meeting of shareholders and subscribers of the Bit is Subscription Library which was called for the 4th ns., was a failure, only two besides the count received in the actual contenting is now called for the 12th inst, at the same place, and the Committee has issued a circular entrestly requesting a full attendance. It is to be hoped that the call will not be disceptated. The Library useds a more generous and cordial support. It is a credit to the English-peaking coloniers of this city and deserves better reatment than it is now receiving. Besides that, it deserves hetter quarters. If any Bitish merchant has a first or second floor to spare, he should invite the Committee to look at it.

—During the heavy ralus last week the atreets became flooled. The prefect has been severely consured for this, and on Weinesday Alderman Julio Caran, in a speech which he made in the municipal council, said that, when passing on the previous evening near Itanauaty palace, he felt more than half inclined to leap trom his car, wate through water up to his wast and call the attention of the President to the shameful mouner in which he prefect neglects his duties. Naturally Julio thinks that the prefect ought to ball out the steets.

streets.

—On Sanday, 1st inst., at 1 o'clock a. m., two yang Gernaus, one employed at the house of Laemmert & Ca. and the other at that of Hern Stulz & Co., were stapped on Ru alo Theatro by two mounted polecemen, who demanded money. As the Germans refused to comply with the demand, they were arrested by the two policemen and taken to a police station, where they were held in custoly until 11 o'clock a, m. About an hour after their arrest the two policemen passed the station and, seeing one of the prismers near the window, approached him and said:—'Yso you see what you have gut. Now you would be willing to give even 100,000." If the chief of police wishes to see justice choue, he will have those two policemen locked up for al least six months. These aboses must he stupped.

—In his discussion of the sanitary report for the

These abuses anothe stopped.

—In his discussion of the sanitary report for the first half of February Dr. Barros de Figueiredo, the sanitary statistician, makes two very amusing mistakes. He says, in the first place, that the death rate for that queiod was 43 per thousand ("there died 43 persons in each thousand inlabitants during the past fifteen days"), when he should have said that the deaths were equivalent to the annual rate of 43 per thousand. Then, in the second place, he says that after deducting the 669 deaths from infections contagious diseases, and also the still-hirths, the rate of 43 is reduced to a little twee 15, which is equalled only by Stockholm and Christiana. Comparisons of this description are absuril, for it is comparing a part with the while. If he will make the same deductions from the mortality of other cities, then the remainders may be compared.

DEATHS.

CORY.—On the 4th instant at Campinas, aged 26, ELLEN JANE, ellest daughter of W. T. Cory, Campinas, of yellow-fever. Deeply regretted.

SCOTLAND, —On the 6th insteat the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, of yellow-fever, WILLIAM SCOTLAND, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 29 years.

Business Notes

—lu Pará water is sold to the public at the rate of ½ real per litre.

of 1/2 real per little.

The estimated cost of the proposed inter-state exhibition at Pará is 2,496,250%.

—In some parts of the city of Bahia water is selling at Soo reis per barril (about 10 gallons).

-Within the period of 15 days in the month of February there were shipped from Ceará to Pará 950 head of beef cattle.

—Complaints against the custom-house, and par-ticularly against the arbitrary conflect of the con-ferences, are becoming more frequent every day.

—A telegram from Santos, of the 7th inst, says that mere hamils a arrived at that purt has been fransshipped hecanse the consignees are unwilling to pay the new duties.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 3rd states that Uruguay has impused there days quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. It is surprising that the quanantine jubbers of that port have delayed so long. ing.

—A movement is an foot in Europe, originating in Syritze-laul, to have an universal census taken in the year 1900. A common day and uniform system is advocated in order to make the statistical work of great comparative value.

—At Piracelan S. Publicania.

system is advocated in order to make the statistical work of great comparative value.

—At Piracicalm, S. Paulo, a contract has been signed for a new hanking establishment, which is to hegin its operations on the 1st of next July with a capital of 1,000,000 under the title of Casa Bancaria Patro Alexandrino de Almeida & Cia.

—On Friday Jaho Franklin, accused of manufacturing and selling imitation Selters waters, was tried and acquitted by the criminal chamber of the civil and cuminal control of this city. Such frauds are probably considered "unational industries."

—The prefect of the federal district has signed the resolution of the municipal council for anualling the lease of the building used as a refreshment saloon in the Passein Publico. The prefect will call for tenders for again leasing the building.
—The Dirario of Santos has imitiated a propaganda in favor of improving the port of Santos so that vessels can enter and discharge quickly, and merchandise he dispatched without the delays now experienced. This is a propaganda that ought to succeed.

succeed.

—The third shipload of coal within the last few months arrived at Buenos. Aires last month from the United States. It was for the Rosario gas company, which finds the coal superior to anything before received for gas-making purposes. The coal was shipped at Norfolk, Va.

was shipped at Norfolk, Va.

—The Germans having driven the American life insurance companies out of Prussis, some of the American states are proposing to return the compliment by suspending the license of German file insurance companies. It is a good thing for Brazil that she offers no such means for retaliation.

—On the 19th ult. the legislature of the state of New York voted to recall the licences granted to Prussian insurance companies, and is preparing measures to restrict the operations of German banks in that state. These measures are taken because of the expulsion of American lile insurance companies from Prussia.

—Last year the receipts of xarque at this market were as follows: — from Argentina 28,804,120 kilos; from Uruguay, 27,542,220 kilos; from Rio Grande do Sul, 527,510 kilos.

—The state of Rio de Janelro has purchased Carvalho island, in this hay, for the sum of 110,000.

The state will built an immigrant's depot on this island. It is a mystery why the Flores island depth could not serve the state of Rio de Janelro and thus save all this unnecessary ex-

—At Pernambuco there were received last year 18,272,800 kilus of jerkeil heef from the River Plate and 2,066,000 from Riu Grandte, and a llahin 18,054,750 kilus from the River Plate and 8,021,555 from Riu Grandte. In comparison with the year 1894 there was a ilecrease, last year, of 3,726,970 kilus in the receipts of Riu Grande jerked beef at Bahia.

—At S. Felix, Balia, the eigar manufacturers have resolved to ask the government to suspend the collection of the new taxes until the meeting of congress. The example of these manufacturers should be followed by the overtaxed dealers and consumers of all classes of merchandise throughout the whole country. It is time for people to learn that if they wish a thing they must not hesitate to ask for it.

ask for it.

—The post-office service continues to be extremely vexations and untrustworthy. There is no certainty whatever that a letter will ever reach its dectination, or that the authorities will attend to just reclamations. Registered letters containing money disappear, and the officials not only seek to evade responsibility, but they refuse even to give satisfaction. How much longer is this discreditable situation to last?

able situation to last?

—A short time ago a new plant was discovered in the arid regions of Arzona and New Mexico which promises to become of much commercial importance. It is called canaigner root, and its value is derived from the large percentage of tanuic acid which it contains. Plantations are now being established in Florida for its cultivation. It thrives bett un a poor, sanily soil. Why are the Brazilians nut more alert in regard to these products? The canaigre root nuglic the just the product needed to revive Ceatá's waning fortunes.

to revive Ceath's waning fortunes.

—There was a mysterious robbery in the custom-house on the night of the 3rd inst. The door of amazem No. 9 was forced and on the following day some 16 volumes were missing from adjacent store-rooms. The police, of course, are unable to discover any trace of the thieves. There is something peculiar about the affair. Subsequent investigation shows that the hinges on the outside door had had the screws removed from the inside, but the theft of merchandise is deniced. Only the usual deficiences are inted, of which the merchants failed to complain.

—When the American have

—When the Americans have settled their dispute with the Germans over the expulsion of the American Hie instance companies from Pussia, we may then expect to hear from them in regard to the same kind of legislation here in Brazil. Of course the Brazilius have no banks and insurance companies to he shut out of the United States (unless the rei-insurances of the Sul-America he considered), but they have cuffee, jubber, hides and sugar to be taxed, three of which are now admitted daty free into the United States. If that little intrigue of 1895 leads to retaliation, whom shall we blame?

trigue of 1895 leads to retaliation, whom shall we blame?

—In the suit fur 630,500000, brought by the Companhia Nacional de Forjas e Estaleiros against the givernment, which during the naval revolution accupied that company's establishment at Ponta da Ariea, the district julge of this city has decided that the givernment is not responsible far the damage causel by the shots of the revolutionists at the givernment forces occupying that point, nor for that dae to the establishment. He has also decided that the government owes the company nothing for the steam lanneh seized by the revolutionists which fell into the lands of the government after being ahandoned by them on the 13th of March and which was subsequently estoned by the government to the company. The government, however, he decides, must pay the company for three lighters which it had seized and which were sunk when in its possession by the revolutionists. It must also pay for the loss resulting fram cessation of work in that establishment from the substituting fram cessation of work in that establishment for the period during which it occupied it and must moreover pay for the loss resulting fram cessation of work in that establishment from March 13 to June 4, 1894, during which period it prevented the company from making use the each.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Penedo custom house yielded 4,411\$641 in February, against 5,249\$930 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 1,668,936\$194, against 1,374,971\$998 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Porto Alegreusion hause amounted to 1,863,607\$060, of which 1,146,916\$431 were derived from imports and 620,620\$603 from surfaxes on the same. The inspector telegraphs that the receipts exceeded those of February, 1895, by 733,728\$380.

those of Fehruary, 1895, by 733,728\\$380.

—At the opening of the state legislature of Amazonas, on the 1st inst., the governor presented a message in which he asserts that there is a cash balance of 2,788,000\\$ in the Ireasury subject to no liability whatever, the state being out of debt. During the first 8 months of the present fiscal year the revenue of the state amounted to 8,000,000\\$, or 600,000\\$ more than the amount estimated for the whale year. The governor says that during his administration the amount of revenue collected is 33.8\\$7,000\\$, of which the sum of 13,414,000\\$ has been expended on internal improvements. It seems to us that under these circumstances the governor should have suggested in his message the expediency of reducing the taxes.

—The February customs receipts of the six principal ports of Brazil, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Freby, 1896

Rio de Janeiro. 10,703,492\$\$\frac{4}{2}9\$, 148,992\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$70.505

Rio de Janeiro. 10,703,492\$\$\frac{4}{2}9\$, 148,992\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\$135,778\$\$\frac{2}{2}\$\$41,203\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\$67.605

Fernambuco. 2,068,648\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}\$\$\frac{7}{2}

Total 21,773,607\$918 17,194,562\$446 Increase for the current year. . 4,579,045\$472. This increase is largely due to the large importations of merchandise in anticipation of the increased duties imposed by congress.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 9th, 1896. Par value of the Brazitian milicis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do U.S.
coina \$4,865, per £1.182... 54.75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U.S. coint Branting gold... 1\$207
do of £1 stg. in Brazitian gold... \$800

do of £1 stg. in transian goid.

Bank rate of exchange official on London today
Pesent value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

Constant of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

On the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

On the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

On the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

Value of £1, stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).

Value of £1 sterling ", 17.12% €

EXCHANGE.

Walne of &1 sterling

EXCHANGE.

March 3—No change was made is the official rate of \$\frac{3}\frac{1}{2}\text{ the fineigy banks, which were fursishing bills, in a slightly intermittent manner, at \$2532, and the bauco da Republic was always money for commercial sterling at \$1316, and a fair business was done, the supply of hills heing insteased by the recent coffee sales \$1816, and a fair business was done, the supply of hills heing insteased by the recent coffee sales \$1816, and a \$1816, and \$480 per recent coffee sales \$1816, and \$480 per recent somewhat restricted, and all of the exchange broke to exchange broke to exchange the compend standy, and quite. The reported extremes were \$\frac{3}\frac{1}{2}\f

smeet at zaposo, and at the Bolas at 225 no., closing with buyers at x25 sizo, cellus at 2815,0.

March 7—The market was very flat during the moning and attes declined until 3 y16 was reported in commercial and repassed bank sterling. About midday there was a unided change, the British Bank commenced drawing at 354, and a sterling was a sold at 354 but there was money at 3 y16 for all sterling was a sold at 354 but there was money at 3 y16 for all sterling was before the close the British Bank copied 39, in which all the others were drawing, and at the close other than bank sterling was quoted at 8 y16 The Banco da Republica did a fair business at 8 314, but otherwise the day was mather quiet, at the perpetue extenses of 3 y16—5 y16 constanting was at the perpetue extenses of 3 y16—5 y16 constanting was y18 at the London & Brazilian, 3 y16—8 y12 at the British Bank and 3 y1 at the British Bank but is the moning more than one of the foreign banks refused money at 3 y16. There was nothing doing in gold, either at the Bolsa, or on the street.

anoley an Sylvia. Incre was instang doing in gold, either home parties are sure doing in the day, and shored parties marked the sure doing the day, and shored at the highest torse reported. The banks opened at waitins rates between 8 yill-68 d, and something was done, in the morning in other than bank sterling at 8 916. Then the British Bank Segan to draw at this rate, and 8½ was reported in other paper, but bills came out freely, was tempered in other paper, but bills came out freely was the sure of the

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 2.	•					
8 Apolices, 5s	978	14,000	\$ Gold	6s '68,	250	
12 do 1895	967	400 d	eb. L'dn	a, 100\$	12	500
21 do	968	42 h	.n.C.R.	S.Paul	73	
15 do 1egist	967					
	Ban	ks.				
20 Commercial	205	212 F	Republic:	a	149	500-
5 Commercio	207	20	do	25.,	69	
30 Nacional	220	38	do		68	500
15 Republica	150	275	do		68	
•	Miscell	aneous				
100 Serocabana	87	100 M	eth. no	Braz	33	500
250 do exten.	22	400 C). Hydr	nulicas	2	
100 Cervej, Bavaria	355	200 T	orrens		30	
50 Loteria Nac	28	100	do		31	500

Recripts for the past week were 19,080 hags, against 19,490 hags for the preceding week and 22,618 hags for the week actine. The receipts in transit were 2,700 hags.

March 10th,	1896]
March 3. 13 Apolice, 5s 977	4 Cald ade . 40
2 do 975	6 Gold, 44 891,680 23 do1,700
16 do 45,,1,342	25 deb, L'dua 200\$ 100 100 do 100\$, 12 500 211 ,, Sorocabana 73
Bitti	rks,
70 Commercio 207 30 Lav. e Com. 25 64 Miscella	5 Republica 28 68 500
200 Sorocabana 84 105 Corcovado mill. 185	
200 Torrens 32 March 4.	250 do 33 500 L
44 Apolices, 52 ., 973 137 do 1895 964	7 Anolices, 45, 11, 142 S
Ba	uks. (1343
103 Lav e Com. 25 64 19 Merc. Santos. 160	40 Republica 149 38 do 149 300 65 do 28 67 500 C
37 Kurai 235	ansons.
60 Jar Bot, tram., 122 100 Geral, insce 40	650 Melh. no Braz 32 100 do 31 500 Se 1250 do 31 H
1,500 O. Hydranlicus 2 March 5.	1850 do 31 3
1 Apolice, 1895., 965	135 Apolices, 58 970 S
4 do 964 80 do 963 135 do 962	67 ,, Sorocabana 73 500 45 hn C R Br, gold 76
52 do regist. 966 Ban	
30 Commercial 205	4 Republica 150
500 Constructor 12 18 Nacional 220 5 Rural 235	95 do 149 500 24 do 25 68 80 do 67 500
5 Rural 235 10 do 25 120 Miscell	
30 Jar Bot tram 120	zeo Melh. no Braz. 31 500
1000 Sovereigns 28 100 6 Apolices, 5s 972	59 Apolices, 451,350 100 do 1895962
500 Sovereigns 28 100 6 Apolices, 5s 972 5 do 970 200 deb L'dna 100\$ 12 500	245 do 960 40 do regist. 966
100 , Sorocabana 72 Ban	kr.
200 Republica 149 500 250 do 150	75 Nacional 220 70 Rural 235
871 do 67 500	141
100 Sorocahana S2	5 Argos Flum ins 400 Pl
March 7. 23 Apolices, 55 970	10 Apolices, 1895, 959
March 7. 23 Apolices, 55 970 2,600\$ do 97! 900\$ do 97! 18 Gold 48' 89 1,700	50 do 960 300 deb, L'dna 100\$ 12
18 Gold 48' 891,700 Banks	60 hn.C. R. B. gold 74 De
45 Nacional 220 87 Republica 150	5 Republica, 28. 67 500 Ide 20 do 68 Su
3 40 07	36
Driscettar	peous. Bil
Miscellar 20 Jar Bot tram 122 16 S. Lazaro mill . 11 500	
20 Jar Bot tram 122 16 S. Lazaro mill 11 500 375 Ceres Braz 51	400 Loteria Nac . 28 200 Telephonica Nith. e Rio 55
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ao Jar Bot tram. 122 16 S. Lazaronill. 11 1500 375 Ceres Braz. 51 BRASILIANISCHE BANK BALANCE SHEET, 2971 Asset Capital, un-realized (1 mark - 1 Guaranteed accounts. 1 Guaranteed account current funds. 1 Guaranteed accounts current funds fun	## Abound
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ao Jar Bot tram. 122 16 S. Lazor nill. 11 1500 375 Ceres Braz. 51 BRASILIANISCHE BANK BALANCE SHEET, 2971 Asset Capital, un-realized (1 mark = 1 Guaranteed accounts. 4 do pleiged. 5 do pleiged. 5 con terrent funds. 6 Liabit Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1 Deposits in account current: 4 With interest. Without interest. Without interest. 1 Head office and branches. 1 Deposits with fixed maturity. 4 LONDON AND BRAZILI. 6 Capital subscribed (2 mark = 1 Capital subscribed (3 maturity. 4 LONDON AND BRAZILI. 6 Capital do paid up. 1 Reserve Fund. 1 BALANCE SHEET, 297H Assets Capital, un-called 5 Bills receivable. 1 Head office and branches. 1 Loans, current accounts, etc. 5 Scurities plead and on a deposit of paid up. 1 Reserve Fund. 1 BALANCE SHEET, 297H Assets Capital, un-called 5 Bills receivable. 1 Head office and branches. 1 Loans, current accounts current, e Sundry accounts. 1 Liabilit. 1 Capital subscribed 1 Deposits in account current, with do with interest. 1 Liabilit. 1 Liabilit. 1 Liabilit. 1 Capital subscribed 1 Deposits in account current, with do with interest. 1 Liabilit. 1	Avo Loteria Nac. 28 aoo Telephonica Nith. e Rio 55 FÜR DEUTSCHLAND. I FEBRUARY, 1896. 5.178,615,537 cs 18,657,719 \$500. 4,500,000\$000 5.178,615,537 cs 18,657,719 \$00. 5,145,108 00. 5,27,828 00. 5,27,828 00. 11,456,921 00. 10,000,000\$000 7,1937,759 5,185,936 77 10. 54,77,26 34,736 34,736 34,736 34,737 71,654,875\$00 5,143,736 600,000 730,000 600,000 FEBRUARY, 1896. 60,666,666,566\$670 20,087,140 20,087,140 20,097 11,358,968 20,000 FEBRUARY, 1896. 11,358,968 30,000 11,358,968 30,000 11,358,968 30,000 11,358,968 30,000 11,358,968 30,000 11,358,968 30,000 11,358,968 300 11,358,968 300 11,358,968 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300 3177,971 300
ao Jar Bot tram. 122 16 S. Lazaronill. 11 500 375 Ceres Braz. 51 BRASILIANISCHE BANK BALANCE SHEET, 2971 Asset Capital, un-realized (1 matk - 1 Guaranteed accounts. 1 Guaranteed a	## Abound
ao Jar Bot tram. 122 16 S. Lazaronill. 11 1500 375 Ceres Braz. 51 BRASILIANISCHE BANK BALANCE SHEET, 2971 Asset Capital, un-realized (1 mank - 1 Guaranteed accounts. 1 Guaranteed (1 mank - 1 Guaranteed (2 mank - 1 Guaranteed (3 mank - 1 Guaranteed	## A Do Loteria Nac . 28 ## aoo Telephonica
ao Jar Bot tram. 122 16 S. Lazaronill. 11 500 375 Ceres Braz. 51 BRASILIANISCHE BANK BALANCE SHEET, 2971 Asset Capital, un-realized (1 mank - 1 Guaranteed accounts. 1 Guaranteed (1 mank - 1 Guaranteed (## A Do Loteria Nac . 28 ## aoo Telephonica
ao Jar Bot tram. 122 16 S. Lazaronill. 11 1500 375 Ceres Braz. 51 BRASILIANISCHE BANK BALANCE SHEET, 2971 Assed Capital, un-realized (1 mark - 1 Guaranteed accounts. 16 Bills receivable. 16 do decounted. 16 do pleiged. 16 Capital subscribed (1 mark - 13 Deposits in account current funds. 17 Liabil. 17 Capital subscribed (1 mark - 13 Deposits in account current funds. 18 E. & O. E. Krah LONDON AND BRAZILI. 18 Capital do paid up. Reserve Fund. 18 BALANCE SHEET, 29TH Assets Capital, un-called 18 Bills receivable. 18 Bills receivable. 18 Liabili. 18 Capital subscribed (1 mark - 13 Deposits in account current, with do fixed mathrity. 18 Liabili scounted. 18 Bills receivable. 18 Liabili scounted. 18 Bills receivable. 18 Capital subscribed. 18 Capital subscribed 18 Capital subs	AV BANK, LIMITED - \$\(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{9}, 1

	THE	RI
THE BRITISH BANK OF SOU LIMITED,	TH AMERIC	'A',
Capital, 50,000 shares at £20		
do paid up	500,000	
	350,000	
BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FERE	UARY, 1896.	
Assets:		
Capital, un-called	4444444	
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	6,2138,049	
Bills receivable	2.532.83	110
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc	6.966.721	150
Sundry accounts.	5.821.342	040
Cash	3,884,500	580
Linbilities	35/132,174	\$370
Capital	8,888,888	ton
Deposits in account current, without inte	rest. 3,28,3,557	
do do with notice	5, 361, 771	
do fixed mannity and by hills	6,631,088	450
Securities for advances and on deposit	5,109,226	
Bills payabledo deposited	147,820	
Similary accounts	4,552,308	
E. & O. R.		-
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1800	35,132,174	₹370
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1896 For the British Bank of South Ame	nica, Limited,	
A. Menge, N	lanager, io, Accountant,	
A. W. Appli	io, Accountant,	
LONDON AND RIVER PLATE B	ANK, LIMII	'RD
Established in 186	2,	
		
Capital	£1,500,000	- 1
Idem realized	900,000	
Reserve finid	950,000	
NALANCE SHEET OF THE RIG BRANCH, 203	en Fenreary,	1896
Assets:		Į
Bills discounted	4,815,753	5 200
Bills receivable	8,485,271	
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	4.767.020	
Sundry accounts	3,676,866	
Cash in current funds	ic, 5,167,600 7,013,514	
Liabilities:	33,92 1947	1260
Declared capital of this branch	1,500,000	l
Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to not	ice 9,024,999	
Idem, without interest	4.220.465	310
Sundry accounts	6.841.178	040
Securities pledged		
Bills payable Head office, agencies and branches		
and a series and oranches.		!
E. & O. E.	33,920,947	\$260
Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1896.		
For the London and River Plat-	e Bank, Limite	d,
Havilland A. De	Liste, Manager	. [
F. S. Voule, Acco	ııntant.	
MARKET	_	
MARKET REPOI	RT.	

Rio de Janeiro, 9th March, 1896.

Exports.

EXPORTS.

Coffee—There has been no faling off in the demand, and he sales declared during the past week have amounted to bout \$6,000 bags, against receipts of 19.000 bags of which hourt \$1,000 bags have been received coasiwise and harradards. The purchases have still been realized by few exporters, and are nearly all for the United States, for the carcity of the grades from No. 8 up has prevented European Instiness, although there appears to have been some denand for that quarter also. So far nothing has reached Rio explain the demand for the United States, and we are reced to attribute it to the very scanty supply now coming in and the nevere depreciation in the gold value of the currency. The market has ruled strong, and quotations have een advanced daily. To day there was still some demand, the dieds of the dealers, who were said to be asking affoot on No. 7, and a sharp advance in exchange have aparantly driven exporters on tof the market.

The market opened on the and with No. 7 quoted at 18600—3000 per arroba, and some 9,000 bags were sold. In the following day 18,000 bags changed liands and brokers toted 20500, while dealers' ideas were quite 20\$500 and the third was quoted on the 4th. On the third say a quoted y the brokers, with 21\$500 supposed to be dealers' ideas, and the market closed firm on Standardy at 21\$500 =21\$500 er arroba for No. 7, with the higher price somewhat heliow flees' quotations.

lles' quotations, which makes price somewhat below greek, but the business there is also largely for the United ates, the sales amounting to 35,000 bags, for that quarter, gaints 30,000 bags for Europe. The market opened with good average" quoted at 14\$500 per 10 kilos, which was vanced to 15\$000 on the 51th, and to 15\$000 on the 5th, and to 15\$000 on Saturday, e market closing firm. The receipts during the week were out 21,000 bags, shipments 31,000 bags for the United ates and 33,000 bags for Europe, and the stock on Saturday ening was estimated to be 200,000 bags. There is a report. Stoleta the Saturday ening was estimated to be 200,000 bags, a large reduction on original, native estimates.

he shipments since our last report have been :

30,096	bags	for th	ne United States
7.972			Europe
_			Cape of Good Hope
634			River Plate, etc.
3,507	21	13	Coasiwise
42,209	bags,		

•	•	-					
The vessels	sai	led	with	coffee	are	:	

Z	ur	ope:	bags.
r,	2	Antwerp Ger str Hokenstanfen	1,955
	6	Genoa Ital str Raggio	360

week hefin		he rec	cişı	ts	in	tran	nsi	1 15	eic	2,	700	hags.
Official q	uotati w	ons, p ashed.	er	0	kile	os,	on \$20	Sa	lun	lay	ivei	e;
	Sı	iperior				13	Ĺι	8-	-16	\$34 34	,	
	G	ood isi egular				١3	6	18-	- 16	34	0	
						13 13			-16			
	G	od an	ŧ.			12	2	56-	-15	32	o	
and the par	na ha	nlinary s heen	nd nd	ur. vai	Ice	ia il t	a j	94. . \$4	-1.4 40	30 Her	o kul	ogramme .
Brokers'	quota	tions,	ac	COL	dir	g	tıı	N	eıv	Yo	ık	types and
per amoha,	were t											
No. 6		21350	lau o—	zh	2				20	7. 150		ch 7
7		21\$50 19 80	0-	20:	DC	o			21	000		1\$500
9		19 00	o~	19	\$20 \$6	00			20	400	-2	0\$\$00 10\$100
	ioned						1	vas				ders' view
Stocks th	is mo	rning	we	re	cs	tim	ate	:1	to	be	138	687 bigs
in all hands												
DAIL						A N						NTS
		FEE		r		0		E	_		811	₹0.
Exchange on London Steamer freight, 100 primage. Receipts at Sanios bags	do No. 8	Y er	Stock.	Total	:	:	:	;	onipments U. States.	- Kece		
ipts	sp de	Average quot. No.	1		6	77	: 0	2	men	Receipts		
reig on	ë N	ze quot. No. 7		shipments	Coastwise	Kiver Plate	Cape	Europe.	2			
h Lo	No. 8	8	ì	ents	Se.	fate		ij	30	1		
ndor	. ε 	7	ĺ	Ī	1	etc		÷	ž.			
and a		P		bage		:			2	10		
N C		a)	•	e,				ĺ	•	40		
			15			Ť	_	•	_		-	y
8 27152 d 25-30 c 4.700	19 100	0.4	59.710	5,35	2,701	634		2,000	:	3,229		Mar. 2
0 0 2	n 8	ő	ö	3	Ĭ.	4	_	6		79	_	
8 3(1) 25-30	13	20\$000	162									Mar. 3
\$ 3116 8 3116	200	8	162,670	1	1	:	1	1	1	2,950		F. 3
12 00		N	7	-	Ť		-		-	_		
8 2 132 25-30 C	19 550	204120	50,207	6.86z	606	ï	1	;	6,2=6	4.399	- 1	Mar. 4
		ő	7	ž,	6	_	_	_	0	39		
25-30 c 25-30 c	19 850 13 ½ ¢	20	156	7.					4	ပ္မ	į	Mar. 3
11/16 5-30 6 2.700	19 850 3 ½ ¢	20\$750	156,628	7,116	٠	1	1	2,795	4.318	3.537		ř.
		N)	-				-					
3,000 3,000	20 20	211000	149.350	9.753	200	;	;	77	8.7	2,475		Mar. 6
8 - 3	٠ 8	8	8	53	ă	_	_	77	76	75		
12 13 m t	3 8	2	137	13				65	10		I	2
8 ½ 25-20 C 3,000	20 600	5 7	37,048	13,143	;	:	;	2,397	10,746	841		Mar. 7
			-	-				_		-	-	
			138,687							1,639	1	Mar. 8
1111	;		587	:	:	:	:	:	1	99		60
									_	_	1	S.
м				÷,	ω			~	Ų.	19	Į	Totals ce 18t
21,400	: 1		١,	12,200	3.507	634	:	7.977	0,096	19,938		Totals since 1st Feb
					_			_	_		ı	Ç.
									н	н	1	Si.
2,679.30	: 1			912,878	87	48	62	595,123	121	, 698,6zç		Totals ce ist j
303			•	878	553	045	.785	,123	.427	629		Totals since 1st July
J											I	4is
					_				-			

Imports.

Imports.

Traffic is still partially interrupted on the Central Railway, by which a good part of the interior is shut out of our market, and the complaints of duthess are always the same, Kachenuge also has declined so rapidly that the importing deal, ers, who have foreign payments now matering, are mot at all unlikely to regret that they allowed the increase of duties is allund them as to the probable course of exchange when payday arrived. The receipts of duri have been noticated, and the market for foreign brands does not appear to have been very active, but a good denand has midel for native made flowr, and as the mills advanced prices, importers naturally followed the advance and quotations are sharply higher all round. The supply of lard, coffish and perk are fair, without any change in quotations for the first, while the other articles are native from the sunders are rather norminal. The other articles we quote show slight, if any changes, in quotations. The very low rates in exchange are likely to have a marked effect on the trade with the River Plate, and already complaints are telegraphed from the samberts markets, but it is to be supposed that once the pressure on exchange is levened, rates will return to a samewhat more Christian quotation.

Flour—Recolosi since and sa worth have been.

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st.	225750725000
do 2nd	nominal, 32 750—33 000
do 2011	32 250-32 500
Western and Interior	32 000-33 000
River Plate	27 000—28 000 nominal.
Local Mills	nominar.

Lard - Receipts are a coo bern yer General. Carlo Prince and Gold Tologoe, from New York and Bullions of Julius have made to changes in questions of the state of

Turpentine - Receipts are sure uses per Crymt, and last quotations with 1822-190 is per kilogenium.

Rosin - Receipts have been 30 luls, per Crish Prime, and 147500-21500 per lul, according to quality, still appear to represent dealers bless.

pear to represent dealers diens.

Cement—The Srik brought 1,200 hits form London, which were minited in our last period. Last apoctations were 18500—17500 per hit. So thinks, 108500—17500 per hit. So thinks, 109500—17500—17500 per hit. So thinks, 109500 per hit. So the source of the s

native caim. Intr. jobbers sim quote foreign at 71505—785 o pier larg.

Hay—Recepts nill. We continue last quotations of (45—1501s, per lalagitiming).

Brin—The Receptaries hought (4500 bags, from Morte-ville). There is no fareign tour in six it, and the local units are selling at \$1550—545 at per larg.

Contl—Recepts since our last report har been:

3,24 tims per Hindam, from Carliff,

5,546 "Heromotherigh, do.

4,982 "Germon, do.

130 "Capun, from Baltimore.

All to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 4.

PROSACOLA-Br ship Blery L. Breville 1449 tons; Rice; 55 ds; pine to F. P. Passos

MAR. 5.

BALTIMORE—Amer lng G'ad Thdrugs; 603 tons; Collier: 33
iks smidries to Wilson & Co.

PINNACOLA—Nor ble Old Trygvison; 820 tons; Gjertsen;
5 ds; pine to order.

55 ost pine to order,

Bi ship Neve City, (393 tons; Robinson; 59 ds; pine to Order,
Order,
PARCAGOULA—Hr Ing While Wing*: 495 tons; Larwence;
71 ds; pine to order,

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

MARCH 3.

Baltimore-Amer hig White Wings; 654 tons; Davison; balling. Talcanuano-Br ship Argument; 1662 tons; Thomas; do.

M. IR. 5.

Pernammoo—Gr bk Frieder; 235 tons; Falles; ballast,
M.A.R. 6.

Barnanos—Br ship E. J. Spher; 1268 tons; Cochran;
trillast.

TALCAHUANII—Br bk Cashmere; 1255 tons; Patterson; do. Estancia—Port lug Argor; 134 tons; Almeida; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

4		THE PARTY OF THE P	OK KIO
	Adeiina	Oporto	
	duan sorte	Cardiff*	14 Jan.
Imports.	Anstraša	Brunsivick	., ,
rtially interrupted on the Central Railway,	Amriga	Brunswick	
part of the interior is shin out of our mar-	Arcelina	Otroito	
laints of dulness are always the same, Ex-	Alexander Yeats	Cardiff	. 0. 7
clined so rapidly that the importing deal,	Armforn	Leith	28 Jan,
gu payments now maturing, are not at all	Birram Word	Pasca gonta	
but them offered the	Brusil		- 12
hat they allowed the increase of duties to	Bella Farmigran	Oprorto	21 Dec,
e probable course of exchange when pay-	Blenkeim	Oporto	2 Feb.
receipts of thour have been moderate, and	Bessie Hamilton	at Barlindos	••
gn hrands floes not appear to have been	Camring	Sunderland	
good demand has ruled for native made	Combain	Savannah	
mills advanced prices, importers naturally	Cambrin,	Pensacola	15 Jan,
ce and quotations are sharply higher all	Colterabus	Hamburg	
y of lard, codfish and pork are fair, with-	Cornelio Zimo	Pensacola	15 Jan
quotations for the first, while the other	Creption	Hull	
higher. The receipts of Pitch pine have	Cathurya	Sunderland	27 Jan.
h the market now fully supplied, prices	Coshr Lobo	Oporto	
The other articles we quote show slight,	Doris	Baltimore	
quotations. The very low rates in ex-	Eurcha (and for Santos)	New York	
to have a marked effect on the trade with	Firths of Dee	Cardiff	
and already complaints are telegraphed	Flora	Blyth	5 Feb.
narkets, but it is to be supposed that once	Firlford (str)	Pensacola	22 Feb.
inner is lorened water will	Ginseppins	Mobile	in Dec.
innge is lessened, rates will return to a	Good News	Baltimore	
ristian quotation.	Grenada	Pensacola	
since our last report have been;	G-riesta	Sivansea	16 Jan,
om Baltimore 7,320 hrls.	Guldregn	Pascagonla	2 Feb.
s, from Baltimore 3.749	Gwythryrn Castle		••
Valparaiso, 300 bags 150 11	Henli	Liverpool	31 Jan.
nı Finme 75	Hermes	Gothenburg	17 Jan.
11,294 hrls.	Indus	Newcastle	6 Feb.
1\$000 per brl. higher than last week, and	Yokaun Adolph	Marseilles	2 Feb.
not appear to have been much movement	James Kerr	Hamburg	•-
the withdrawals are only about 7,000	I £-13	Cardiff	₄ Feb.
lis are kept very busy, and the shipments	Larrefield	Pensacola	
s continue small. Stocks in first hands.	Monrovia	Pensacola	••
itimated to be 21,000 brls, and dealers	Marie Sophie	Hamhurg	29 Dec.
brls. of foreign flour, Brokers quote as	Mmko	Oporto	
eris. or toreign noir, process quote as	Mwedon	Pascagoula	
	Nile	Leith	14 Jan.
nominal.	Normandy	New York	
32\$750—33\$000 nominal,	Oberon	Hamburg	
32 750-33 000	Perseverance	Glasgow	
32 250-32 500	Omiterra	Oporto	
sterior	Rosa	Pensacola	21 Dec.
nominal.	Robertsforss	London	,
••••••31 500—34 000	Rifomlo	Cardiff	•
			••

	rd (str)tr)			NAME	ross	AR-		юм	CONSIGNRES
			ansand		_		-		
	•••••		':	American					
	'a		4	77,777,614.2					
	od		ai Dec	bk Julia	750	lan.	Pensa	cola	Azevedo, B. P.&C
				lug M. B. Tower	665	Feb.	4 Macá	0,,,,,	V. W. Gum&C.
AI	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	bk Baltimae	oro		g Haltin	York. noic.,	Azevedo, B. P.&C V. W. Guim&C. Geral de C. & I. Watson, R. & C.
		1	1	lug Glad Tidings	603	Mar.	5 Haltin	nore. ,	Wilson & C.
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	Austrian					
2	Santos Gi Rosario It	Hambing* 25d Genoa* 19d New York* 29d	E. Johnston & C. La Veloce	bk Emma	365	Feb.	Marse	silles.	To order
2	Camb Pr. Br K. Bleddyn Br	New York* 29d London* 42d Hamburg* 26d	Norton, M. & C.	British					
2	Antonina Gr	Hamburg* 26d	E Johnston & C Chargeurs Réunis						
3	V. de B. Aires Fr Cordoba Fr	do 28d	do	sp Mozambique. bk Stadacona	2305	Feb.	5 Hull.		Gas Co.
3	Béann Fr Stefania Anst	Marseilles* 2111 Finne* 60d	Karl Valais & C. Rombaner & C	bk Stadacona	1000		5 Cardi	ff	Gas Co. B.Rodrigues& C Braz, Coal Co. Geral de C & I B.Rodrigues & C
3	Bellanoch Br	Montevideo sd	Norton, M & C. Wilson Sons & C	sp Steinvora bk Assyria sp Newman Hall	1098		8 Antw	erp	Geral de C & I
4	Ibena Bi Broomhangh Br	Liverpool* 20d Cardiff* 26d	l alo	sp Newman Hau bk Kathleen	1449 350		g Caron	ff sea	Geral de C & I B. Rodrigues & C B. Rodrigues & C B. Rodrigues & C Braz. Coal Co. Geral de C. & I. F. P. Passos V.W.Guim & C. Azevedo, B. P. & C.
4	Granton Br Windsor Br	do 26 d	Braz. Coal Co.	bk Kathleen sp W. H. Corsar	1328		co Cardi	ñ	B. Rodrigues & C
4	Alf, Menzell Gr	do 26d Middlesboro 34d	Wilson Sons & C W. Samson & C	sp EastIndian	1207		D Pensa	fi,	Braz. Coal Co. Geral de C. & L.
41	Itaha It	Genoa* 24d	er. Cresta M.	sp Z. Ring sp M L. Burrill sp New City	1449	Mar.	4 l'ensa	cola	F. P. Passos
4	Potosi Br Raggio It	Valparaiso 14d Santos 18h	Wilson Sons &Co	sp New City	1393		5 Pensa 5 Pasca	cola	V.W.Guim &C. Azevedo, B. P. &C
ė	Mozart Br	London* 2cd	A. Fiorita & C Norton, M. & C		17		3		74.00,000,00.00
5	Pascal Blg Gordon C'stle Br		do Frias Hermanos	Danish					
5	Rogaland Nor	Mon'deo 7'4d Buenos Aires 5d							
6	Bretagne Fr Moewe Gr	Rio Grande 2d	Karl Valais & C H. Stoltz & C.	he Haabet	107	fan.	Alloa		To order
6	Asuncion Gr	Santos 18h Bremen' 26d	E. Johnston & C H. Stoltz & C	bg Haabet bk Daniel	346	Feb.	Norke	ppmg	To order To order J.S. Coute & C.
7	Habsburg Gr	Brement and							
7	Editio R. It		H. Stoltz & C	ing Amete	292		8 Paran	agná.	J.S. Coute & C.
	Editio R. It	Santos 17h	A. Fiorita & C	mg Amete	292		18 Paran	agná.	J.S. Coute & C.
	Edilio R. It	Santos 17h	A. Fiorita & C	Dutch					
	Editio R. It	Santos 17h	A. Fiorita & C	Dutch bg Vlaanderen					J.S. Coute & C. C. Hecksher & C
DEF	PARTURES O	Santos 17h F FOREIGN 1 WHERE TO	A. Fiorita & C STEAMBRS. CARGO	Dutch					
DEF	PARTURES O NAME Hohenstanfen Gi Entre Rios Fr	Santos 17h F FOREIGN 6 WHERE TO Bremen* Havie*	A. Fiorita & C STEAMBRS. CARGO Sundries do	Dutck bg Vlaanderen German	467	Sept.	3 Hamb	urg	C. Hecksher & C
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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 9th.

	1				
Circulation	Public i	Funds			
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 17,500,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (apelices) 0688cco - 970\$coo 1000 10				
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.		
20,000,000\$ 20,000,000 17,000,000 20,000,000 156,766,200 20,000,000	Commercial. Commercio. do and series. Constructor. Cuedito Movel. Lavorra e Commercio. do and series. Nacional Brazileros. Republica do Birañi. Republica do Birañi. Roma e Hypothecano. do and series.	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 100 200 100 200 100 100	8†000— Jan. 96 8 000— Jan. 96 3 200— Jan. 96 2 000— Jan. 96 6 000— Jan. 96 3 000— Jan. 96 10 000— Jan. 96 6 000— Jan. 96 5 000— Jan. 96 3 000— Jan. 96 5 000— Jan. 96 5 000— Jan. 96	205\$000—210\$000 26\$ 500—210\$000 76 500—85 000 11 000—17 000 —143 000 65 000—65 000 —223 000 149 000—150 000 67 500—68 900 —238 000 —120 000	
Capital	Raviways	Par			
40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Balna & Minas Murambinho Oeste de Minas O and senes. S. Paulo-Rio Grande. Umão Sorocabana Itauna do and series.	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		-17\$000 -84 000 -24 003	
Capital	Ттанинауз	Par	Last div.		
14,000,000\$ 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão.	200\$	Jan. 96 Jan. 96	170\$000—122\$c00 142 000—	
Capital	Mr./3	Par	Last div.		
10,000,000\$ 6,000,000 6,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	Alhauça Ihazii Judustrial Carioca Confiauça Industrial D. Isabel Industrial Mineria Manifiactora Fluminense Peropolitana S. Pedr- de Alcantara Santa Lutz.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Feb. 96 Feb 96 Jan. 96 !o coo Jan. 96 !o coo Feb. 96 6% p a Aug. 93 6 coo Aug. 95 Jan. 96	-260\$000 -220 000 -26 0 0 275\$00-230 000	

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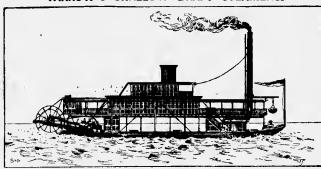


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